

Israeli military depot explodes

TEL AVIV (R) — Two people were injured Sunday when an Israeli military depot was rocked by a series of explosions, an Israeli military spokesman said. The spokesman had no immediate information on the scale of the explosions which occurred close to the northern Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona. The town was a main target of Palestinian guerrilla shelling until Israel's invasion of Lebanon a year ago. Last summer a similar explosion destroyed a military depot near the Galilee town of Tiberias.

Jordan Times

An independent daily political publication published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Shaer: No point in summit at present

BEIRUT (R) — Saudi Arabian Information Minister Ali Shaer was quoted Sunday as saying an Arab summit would not be in anyone's interest at present. Lebanon's official National News Agency quoted Mr. Shaer as saying after a meeting Saturday with Foreign Minister Elie Salem: "An Arab summit needs careful preparation if it is to bring positive and concrete results. I believe that, in the present state of things, it is not in anyone's interest for such a meeting to be held." There has been speculation that Arab leaders might hold a summit to discuss the Lebanon crisis and other issues. Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said recently such a summit would be held.

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Israelis find large bomb near HQ

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli forces found and exploded a large bomb on the road leading to their Sidon military headquarters Sunday night, security officials said. Israeli military convoys use the road every few minutes. The officials said the Israelis sealed off the area and blew up the bomb. The huge explosion sent thick smoke high into the air. The bomb was about 500 metres from the Israeli headquarters, the officials said. There have been regular attacks against Israeli patrols in Lebanon in recent weeks, many of them in or around Sidon, resulting in Israeli casualties.

Fahd, Assad exchange messages

OAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday received a message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the situation in the Arab region, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. The agency gave no details of the message. But observers said they believed it was related to the dissension within the Fateh, mainstream group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). SANA said President Assad gave Prince Bandar bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, who delivered the message, a reply to King Fahd. Prince Bandar had arrived here unexpectedly earlier Sunday.

Begin confirms visit to U.S.

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin told his cabinet Sunday he had been invited to a meeting with President Reagan on July 27 and would accept. Israel Radio reported. The radio, which was quoting cabinet sources, added that the discussions were expected to cover a possible redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon. Earlier, press reports said the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis, had extended an invitation to Mr. Begin to visit the White House in late July.

Ehrlich dies

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Deputy Premier Simha Ehrlich, a long-time associate of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and, veteran leader of the coalition Liberal Party, died Sunday night, hospital officials said. He was 67. Mr. Ehrlich, who was also agriculture minister, had been unconscious since he collapsed over lunch last Thursday.

Britons favour return of hanging

LONDON (R) — Nine out of 10 Britons want the new Conservative-dominated parliament to restore hanging for child killing and terrorist murders, according to an opinion poll published Sunday. The poll, reported in the Sunday People newspaper, said four out of five people believe the death penalty, abolished in 1965, should be brought back for those who murder police officers or kill in the course of armed robbery. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who personally favours the death penalty, promised an early parliamentary vote on the issue following her landslide victory in this month's election.

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Top PLO man wounded in shootout near Damascus

Arafat says Libyans started Bekaa clashes

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Sunday blamed a Libyan tank battalion for starting clashes among Palestinian fighters in eastern Lebanon Saturday night and said he was amazed by the Libyans' "dirty role".

The fighting between pro- and anti-Arafat factions spilled into Syria Sunday and a senior commander loyal to Mr. Arafat was critically wounded in a clash at a Palestinian base near Oamascus, Palestinian sources said.

Mr. Arafat said in an interview Sunday with the British television agency Visnews that a Libyan tank battalion had tried to "confront" Palestinian bases in east Lebanon Saturday night.

"We were obliged to reply and during all the night we were amazed how these Libyans are trying to play this dirty role. They are trying to hit us from the back," the PLO leader said.

Looking relaxed and smiling, Mr. Arafat told Visnews the revolt against his policies were over. "They (the rebels) have been completely under the control of (Libyan leader) Muammar Qadhafi and other Arab intelligence forces," he said.

He said there would be a meeting of the 73-member Revolutionary Council of the PLO's biggest guerrilla group, Fateh, which he also heads, this week. He expected dissidents including the rebels' leader Abu Musa to attend.

"According to our rules and discipline, they have to attend," Mr. Arafat said. The Palestinian news agency Wafa, in a dispatch from Tripoli, Lebanon, also blamed Libyan tanks for starting Saturday's clashes but said they were accompanied by forces of the Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

Wafa said several Libyan tanks and a PFLP-GC force opened fire at pro-Arafat Palestinian positions, including that of the "September Martyr's Battalion," killing and wounding a number of fighters and civilians.

The Libyans and PFLP-GC men later arrested a number of pro-Arafat fighters, Wafa added.

News of Libyan troops in Lebanon emerged last month. A Libyan officer at Sultan Yacoub, near the Syrian forces' front line with Israeli troops, told Reuters there were three Libyan battalions in the country.

Wafa also reported that Fateh's 13-member Central Committee would meet later Sunday to prepare for a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in the next few days.

PLO considering reforms

A senior PLO official, Salah Kbalaf (Abu Iyad), was quoted Sunday as saying the Palestinian leadership was considering various ideological changes and reforms.

Abu Iyad, a member of the Central Committee of Fateh, told Kuwaiti journalists in Damascus Saturday the changes would be announced within the next 48 hours.

Abu Iyad was quoted as saying the changes included an evaluation of the Lebanese situation, a political statement stressing the PLO's adherence to an Arab peace plan and a continuation of the dialogue between dissidents and loyalists supporting Mr. Arafat in Fateh.

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Riot police move through the ravaged streets of West Berlin after a large group of demonstrators turned violent Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

150 injured in W. Berlin protests

WEST BERLIN (R) — An estimated 150 people have been injured and over 200 arrested in West Berlin after a demonstration against a planned right-wing anti-immigration march broke up in street fighting.

The clashes, which occurred Saturday, were the worst since anti-nuclear protests during U.S. President Reagan's visit to West Berlin last June, police said.

They said that 46 colleagues had been injured. No official figures were available on the number of demonstrators injured but eyewitnesses put the total at between 80 and 100.

The clashes began when police dispersed a 7,000-strong demonstration with tear gas after

left-wing militants in the crowd threw petrol bombs and stones.

Fighting spilled over into side streets of the Kreuzberg district, where most of the city's immigrant Turkish community live, and continued into the evening. Shop and bank windows were smashed, 53 police vehicles damaged, paving stones were ripped up and one telephone kiosk was blown up.

Police also raided an occupied house and detained a group of squatters who they said had fled there after the clashes.

A police spokesman said up to 1,000 protesters, most of them from West Germany, were responsible for most of the trouble. Many of them wore masks to

avoid identification by police photographers.

He said 13 of those detained had been charged with serious breach of the peace and the other 190 with criminal damage before being released early Sunday morning.

The demonstration was called by members of the Social Democratic opposition party, left-wing groups and immigrant worker organisations to protest against a "reparation action" planned by the right-wing Conservative Action group.

About 200 members of the right-wing Hamburg-based youth group had intended to march through Kreuzberg Saturday handing out flowers to Turkish and other immigrant workers and leaflets urging them to return to their home countries.

The march was called off Saturday afternoon after the counter-demonstration broke up.

A large number of Turkish workers came to West Berlin during the economic boom years of the 1960s and 1970s but the recent economic recession has closed many factories in the city and unemployment among Turkish workers has risen particularly steeply.

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Hussein congratulates new Chinese president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to the new president of the People's Republic of China Li Xiaoping congratulating him on being appointed to the post.

In his cable, King Hussein paid tribute to China's support for the Arab causes and expressed a hope that Jordanian-Chinese relations would further be strengthened.

Mr. Li, a veteran economic planner, was chosen Saturday as China's first president since the 1960s. China's last head of state Liu Shaoqi died in jail in 1969, the most prominent victim of the cultural revolution under Mao Tse-tung.

The post of president was formally abolished in 1975 but revived last year under a new constitution repudiating Maoism and affirming the moderate policies of China's current strongman, Deng Xiaoping.

Swedish envoy holds discussions in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem held talks Sunday with the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Anders Fern, on current Middle East affairs and the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Fern, a close adviser to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, arrived in Amman Sunday from the occupied West Bank accompanied by an official delegation.

Mr. Fern, who is on a familiarisation trip to the Middle East, also held talks with Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Walid Tash, before leaving for Damascus later Sunday.

The Swedish envoy is also expected to visit Cyprus before returning to Stockholm and then to New York.

of parliament accused him of interfering in India's domestic affairs.

The row broke out 10 days before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due in New Delhi for the first major Indo-U.S. talks since Mrs. Gandhi visited Washington last summer.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Sikh movement had no support in India and had been denounced by the Sikh Akali party, campaigning for religious and political concessions in the northern State of Punjab.

She said there were elements interested in creating instability in India, but did not name anyone.

The agitation in Punjab, home of most of India's 12 million Sikhs, is Mrs. Gandhi's most pressing problem.

She has already conceded the Akali party's religious demands but has said calls for more territory for Punjab and increased river water rights involved other neighbouring states.

Gandhi says Sikh rebels' only base is United States

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Sunday the only base of a Sikh movement campaigning for a separate state in northern India was in the United States.

She was commenting on remarks by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes on Indian opposition to Washington's decision to allow Sikh separatist leader Jagjit Singh Chauhan to enter the U.S.

Mr. Chauhan, whose passport has been revoked by the Indian government, is campaigning for a separate Sikh state in northern India called Khalistan.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking to reporters after returning from a recent European tour, said the Khalistan campaign was "based there (the United States) and the fact is it is the only base."

Mr. Barnes had said in an interview he was puzzled by the Indian reaction.

His statement sparked demonstrations outside the U.S. embassy this week and four members

of parliament accused him of interfering in India's domestic affairs.

The row broke out 10 days before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due in New Delhi for the first major Indo-U.S. talks since Mrs. Gandhi visited Washington last summer.

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'United Europe' declaration vague on ways to unity

STUTTGART (R) — Leaders at the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) summit signed a declaration Sunday calling for the creation of a united Europe but remained vague on how the goal will be achieved.

A final version of the declaration, considerably watered down from previous drafts in circulation during the past months, contains reservations made by both Denmark and Greece, diplomatic sources said.

Britain withdrew its objections to an implied strengthening of the directly-elected European Parliament after the language was toned down in the final version, the sources said.

But the Danish delegation, with a strong anti-Common Market

lobby at home, maintained its reservations on passages suggesting a bigger decision-making role for the European Parliament.

Denmark also objected to the pledge to review the declaration within five years or as soon as the progress achieved towards European unification justifies such action.

Greece, which takes over the community presidency for the first time on July 1, expressed reservations on sections pledging greater political unity and proposals to ease the decision-making process at ministerial conferences by allowing countries to abstain rather than use a veto.

Signatories of the declaration resolved "to create a united Europe, which is more than ever necessary in order to meet the dangers of the world situation."

The document states that the 10 nations, "by speaking with a single voice" in foreign and security policy, can contribute to the preservation of peace.

The declaration committed member states to an overall economic strategy for combating unemployment and producing sustained growth.

It also calls for a strengthening of the European Monetary System (EMS) "as a key element in progress towards economic and monetary union."

The declaration favours the continuing development of the controversial Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

It said the CAP must take into

account the need to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community.

But in an apparent recognition of the large food surpluses caused by the policy, it concedes the need to achieve a better market equilibrium in some sectors.

It says the problems of less-favoured agricultural regions, including certain Mediterranean areas, "merit special attention."

The declaration provides for a greater say for the European Parliament in electing the president of the community's Executive Commission.

It also notes "increasing recognition" of the contribution made by the parliament to the development of a co-ordinated foreign policy.

MIDDLE EAST

Birzeit president says Israelis behind upsurge in campus violence

Nasir accuses Israel of fuelling unrest among Palestinian students

By Lamis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The president of Birzeit University, Dr. Hanna Nasir, Sunday accused the Israeli occupation authorities of fuelling unrest among Arab students in the West Bank and Gaza in an attempt to "undermine Palestinian national unity and to weaken support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the occupied territories."



Dr. Hanna Nasir

Dr. Nasir was commenting on a recent upsurge of violent clashes among Palestinian students reportedly divided along Muslim fundamentalist and nationalist lines at the university and on other campuses in the Israeli occupied territories.

"Israel is behind and encourages the student clashes in an attempt to strike at the national unity and miscarriage the support of the PLO in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he told the Jordan Times. But, Dr. Nasir said, every effort is being made to contain the situation, and to foil Israel's objectives of subduing Palestinian resistance to occupation.

Reports on the clashes from the West Bank said that seven stu-

dents were injured when Palestinian students from Gaza university and Birzeit engaged in a violent clash at Birzeit two weeks ago.

Dr. Nasir said that the incident was prompted by elements from outside the university, and the Birzeit authorities opted to postpone the examinations period from last week until today, Monday.

The chairman of Birzeit board of trustees, Dr. Saadi Faqih was earlier quoted as saying that Israeli soldiers stood for hours outside the Birzeit University campus watching the clashes without doing anything.

Dr. Nasir said that the Israelis would not move to stop the clashes

because "these served Israeli interests best."

"Birzeit has always been a stronghold of resistance against Israeli occupation and hence Israelis would like to cause a split among the students in addition to the disruption of the educational process at the university and other Palestinian institutions," he said.

Dr. Nasir, however, denied reports that the university was indefinitely closed last Friday. "What happened was a postponement of the examination period to calm the situation," he

said. The examinations will take place on Monday, he added.

Dr. Nasir, who is also a PLO Executive Committee member, said that the PLO is concerned about the recent unrest among Arab students in the occupied territories and is currently exerting maximum efforts to contain it. But he did not disclose what these efforts were.

The university's board, on the other hand, is in touch with the disputing groups in the West Bank and Gaza to overcome the differences, Dr. Nasir said.



Lebanese rescue workers prepare to carry the mutilated body of a man injured in a car explosion in central Beirut Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

Car explosion kills 2, injures 2 in central Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A car blew up next to a top Beirut hotel Saturday and at least two people were killed and two injured, security officials said.

The car exploded at the back of the Commodore Hotel, the officials said.

The cause of the blast was not immediately clear but the officials said both the dead were apparently in the car.

A group of U.S. Marines officers had been in the hotel at the time of the blast, eyewitnesses said.

Police at the scene said they thought the victims had been transporting a bomb when it exploded.

The car, a white saloon, was in the middle of the road and looked as though it had been driving past

the back of the hotel when the explosion occurred, eyewitnesses said.

A group calling itself "the Secret Army for the Liberation of Lebanon," in a telephone call to a foreign news agency, claimed responsibility for the blast.

The caller said the group, which had not previously been heard of, planned to carry out "further operations against foreigners living in the homeland." He did not elaborate.

The car blew up at around nine p.m. (1900 GMT) when the road in west Beirut was fairly busy, with some small shops still open and many passers-by.

Police at the scene said one of the injured had his hands blown off.

Iran executes 16 Baha'is

LONDON (R) — Sixteen Baha'i sect members condemned to death in Iran on espionage charges have been executed in secret, a sect official said in London Sunday.

They included 10 women who were hanged Saturday night in prison at Shiraz, Baha'i spokeswoman Mary Hardy told Reuters. She added that six men were executed the previous night.

The 16 belonged to a group of 22 prominent Baha'is for whom President Reagan last month made a plea for clemency after learning that they had been sentenced to death.

Mr. Reagan said more than 130 Baha'is, members of a 19th century offshoot of Shiite Islam reg-

arded by many Iranians as heretical, had been killed since the Iranian revolution began.

"Our information has come from inside Iran," said Ms. Hardy, who is national secretary of the British Baha'is. "It is the largest number of Baha'is killed at one time and we are horrified, especially at the idea of 10 women hanged for their faith."

She said the 16 had refused to recant their Baha'i faith despite being beaten and tortured.

Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was quoted last month as saying Baha'ism was not a religion but a Washington-backed political party.

The movement is estimated to have 300,000 followers in Iran.

Turkey plans new courts for crimes against state

ANKARA (R) — State security courts will be set up in Turkey next year to handle cases involving crimes against the state and security now dealt with by martial law tribunals, under a law published in the official gazette.

The law, ratified by the ruling national security council, sets up courts in eight of the country's 68 provinces, including Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

The gazette said the courts would operate from next May, six months after Turkey is due to return to civilian rule after general elections scheduled for November.

Cases in the courts will be heard

by civilian judges and people convicted will have the right to appeal to a higher court. But only cases that occur after the courts are established will be heard in them.

In the past, when martial law was lifted in Turkey, martial law courts handed all unfinished cases to civilian courts.

There are currently martial law courts throughout Turkey and all court decisions — civilian or military — are appealable except for jail terms of under three months.

It will be up to parliament following the elections set for Nov. 6 to decide whether martial law is still needed.

American aid to Egypt continues at same level

CAIRO (R) — The United States and Egypt Sunday discussed ways of spending a planned \$1 billion of American economic assistance to Egypt in 1984.

U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) Chairman Michael Stone told Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that the aid, unchanged from 1983, still needs congressional approval.

A total of \$750 million would be for economic assistance and \$250 million for buying wheat and

wheat flour under the food for peace programme, he told reporters.

Asked to comment on a report published by the weekly leftist opposition newspaper Al-Ahali on Wednesday which criticised U.S. aid to Egypt, Mr. Stone said some of the facts were wrong.

Al-Ahali said Egypt gets American loans which add up to half their real value and receives half American commodities at double the real cost.

Israeli doctors start fasting in battle for payrise

TEL AVIV (R) — Hundreds of doctors employed by the Israeli government Saturday joined colleagues in a hunger strike, vowing not to eat until the treasury agrees to fresh talks on their demands for higher wages.

Four doctors who began fasting six days ago at Soroka Medical Centre in Beersheba collapsed and were receiving treatment, strike officials and radio reports said.

Israel's 7,000 government doctors began a partial strike almost four months ago, but faced with possible back to work orders they began a fast last week to press demands for a large salary increase.

The hunger strike, unprecedented in the history of Israeli labour disputes, was discussed by the cabinet in its weekly session Sunday.

The cabinet issued a statement calling on the doctors to end their fast, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin promised to intervene personally in the strike by calling a meeting with his health and treasury ministers.

Over 300 doctors at a dozen Israeli hospitals joined more than 100 doctors who have fasted since last Friday and others planned to join in the next few days.

The doctors, whose starting salary of \$5350 a month is lower than that of many other government workers, want to break a deadlock with the treasury by negotiating through arbitration or a parliamentary committee.

The cabinet rejected proposals to go to arbitration, a cabinet source said.

Patients at Soroka were flown by helicopter to other hospitals as some wards closed owing to the fast of more than 100 doctors at the medical centre, the only large hospital in South Israel.

Wards at some other hospitals

also closed.

A spokesman at Beilinson Hospital near Tel Aviv said that although 50 doctors started fasting Sunday, medical care had not been affected.

"The doctors are not yet feeling weak, so they are still circulating, wearing signs saying they are fasting," the spokesman said.

Half a dozen patients at Soroka joined the strike. Lying in a roll away bed, one showed a placard reading: "I am a patient who received good care from these doctors. I am on my third day of a hunger strike."

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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HOME NEWS

Pan-Arab plastic syringe production discussed at talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Representatives from four Arab states and the Arab Company for Drug Industries (Acidima) met here Sunday to discuss the production of plastic syringes in the Arab World.

The delegates agreed to meet again in two months' time when Acidima will submit to the meeting a working paper on the optimal ways of coordinating production of the product in Arab countries. The Amman-based Acidima, which has a capital of 150 million

Kuwaiti dinars, and Oman at present jointly produce 60 million plastic syringes a year. The Muscat-based factory is expected to raise its capacity to 100 million units per year by 1986, according to Acidima's spokesman.

He said that Acidima owns 25 per cent of the project whose capital is four million Omani riyals.

Attending Sunday's meeting were delegates from Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Acidima.



Delegates to the meeting organized by the Arab Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company Sunday discuss the production of plastic syringes in the Arab World (Petra photo)

Statistics Department ends 1983 agricultural census

AMMAN (Petra) — A special ceremony was held at the Department of Statistics in Amman Sunday to mark the end of the 1983 agricultural census which started three months ago.

The department's Director Burhan Shreideh said in a speech on the occasion that the census was necessary in order to facilitate the process of agricultural planning and to supply all the government departments with information about the true situation in the rural regions of the country.

At present the Department of Statistics is training new teams to carry out documentation, collation and computer programming before the information goes to be used by the planners. Dr. Shreideh said.

The census carried out over the last three months, he said, had

covered 335,344 families, an increase of five per cent over the 1979 figures. These families own 62,300 agricultural units, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1975 figures, and it was found that 11,500 people out of the total were handicapped. Dr. Shreideh added.

Also speaking at the gathering was Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi who stressed the importance of the agricultural census in planning and in helping the government to draw up its economic and agricultural policies.



Burhan Shreideh

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi farm minister to visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has invited his Iraqi counterpart Siddik Yunis to visit Jordan. The Iraqi minister is expected to pay the visit at the head of an official delegation, according to sources at the Ministry of Agriculture. The date of the visit was not disclosed.

Tal meets Qatari delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal conferred at his office Saturday with Mr. Mohammad Al Ansari who is leading a delegation from Qatar to contract Jordanian school teachers. At the meeting, Dr. Tal said that Jordan will be ready to supply Qatar with all possible assistance to help promote education in that country.

Cities bank makes new loan

IRBID (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a JD 7,000 loan to the village council of Hofa and a JD 5,000 loan to each of the village councils of Afna and Kharaj. The loans will be used to finance a project to modernise public services in these villages.

Fire brigade quells Zarqa blaze

ZARQA (Petra) — Civil defence fire brigades Saturday evening put out a fire which broke out here on the ground floor of a store selling electrical appliances. The fire, which started in a room, prevented it from spreading to the building's other floors. A committee comprising the public prosecutor and representatives from the public security, civil defence and electricity company are to investigate the causes of the fire.

New health centres functional

ZARQA (Petra) — Health centres were opened at Ruseifa, Awajan, Wadi Al Hajar and Birzin last year, according to the health department here. It said that mother and child care centres were also opened at Dulail, Awajan, Ruseifa, Birzin as well as clinics at Duqrah, Umm Al Suleih and Prince Hashem district all in the Zarqa governorate.

Women's community college graduation strengthen female employment pool

AMMAN (Petra) — A graduation ceremony was held at the Palace of Culture Sunday at which 100 students from the Princess Sarvath Community College in Amman passed out.

Princess Sarvath herself attended the ceremony as well as the Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal and West Germany's Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz.

Addressing the ceremony, Mrs. Mufti said that the establishment of the college in 1979 was as a result of a resolution taken at a seminar held in 1976 to discuss the role of Jordanian women in development. The graduates have been trained in a number of specialist fields which will prove very helpful to the society, the minister said.

Also speaking at the ceremony was the college's dean Sa'adeh Al Hamideh and one of the graduand students.

At the end of the ceremony, Princess Sarvath presented diplomas to the graduates, and awards and prizes to those who passed with distinction, while the West German ambassador presented prizes on behalf of his government to two of the excellent students.



Her Highness Princess Sarvath Sunday presents diplomas to the new crop of graduates from the Princess Sarvath Community College (Petra photo)

Film on Jordan wins third award

AMMAN (J.T.) — The documentary film "Jordan Land of Heritage" received its third award recently when it was presented with a "Certificate of Creative

Excellence" at the U.S. Industrial Film Festival International Awards Competition in the Chicago Marriott Hotel's grand ballroom. The presentation was made to

the film's producer Ms. Marilyn Perry after only 16 per cent of the 1,000 entries from 22 nations had been announced as having been given the award.

"Jordan Land of Heritage" is narrated by Sir John Gielgud and focuses on travels to places of interest in the Hashemite Kingdom. Sequences were filmed at Petra, Jerash, Wadi Rum, Aqaba, Amman and other locations.

Ms. Perry and a staff of 15 professionals spent four months in the Middle East doing the filming. This film was presented to the Jordan government as a gift by its sponsor, The Dutco Group, (Dubai, U.A.E.).

Oldest man dies at 153

MA'AN (J.T.) — Jordan's oldest citizen, Haj Khalil Ahmad Al Yamani, died in Ma'an Friday at the age of 153 according to a report in Sunday's Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily newspaper.

Haj Khalil, born in Ma'an, died as a widower after having married six times. The deceased had 55 grandchildren, and spent his long life working as a trader.

When he died he still had good eye-sight and a clear memory, and

used to walk a distance of at least three kilometres daily.

Haj Khalil was reported as being a good Muslim. He regularly attended prayers at his mosque, and listened to Koran recitals on the radio. He went to Al Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca) five times, three of which were on camel back.

He never visited a doctor nor did he ever smoke.

Plans to 'roof' stream aim to prevent floods in Fuheis

SALT (Petra) — Fuheis Municipality has embarked on a JD 200,000 project to build a covering over the stream which runs through the town. The project is designed to prevent rain water from flowing into the stream which in turn causes street flooding, damage and soil erosion to nearby areas, according to the

town mayor Rudolf Sweis.

He said the first phase of the project, estimated to cost JD 64,000, entails building a 320 metre long by three metre wide roof which will stand two metres above the river bed. The other two stages of the project entail the cleaning of the water course and the widening of it, Mr. Sweis said.

Ministry to update old industry licence rules

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade's planning committee Sunday held a meeting to discuss updating the regulations for new industry licence issues in Jordan.

The updating of the present licence regulations, in force since

1973, is necessitated by the vast expansion in the industrial sector in the country, a committee spokesman said.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the ministry's Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani.

Brazilian art display opens at Regency Palace Hotel

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of Brazilian art was opened at the Regency Palace Hotel Saturday evening under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.

On display for five days are paintings and works in wood, metal and Brazilian sculpture. The ceremony was attended by a large audience of art lovers.

Karak Governate electrification programme reaches 31st village

KARAK (Petra) — A total of 31 villages out of 39 in the Karak Governate have been supplied with electricity, according to Jordan Electricity Authority Director here Hamed Al Nabanteh.

He said that the last village to receive electricity was Al 'Iraq village which was supplied with power Saturday. Two transformers, each with a capacity of 100 kilovolt, were installed and a three kilometre length of power lines have been laid linking the village to the grid, he said.

The electrification project for the 39 villages is expected to cost JD 2 million, Nabanteh said.

Shaker hosts Iftar dinner at Hussein Sports City Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker gave an Iftar banquet at Al Hussein Sports City Sunday.

The banquet was attended by the Armed Forces Chief of Staff, the Public Security director, director of the General Intelligence Department, the director of Civil Defence, and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

A number of senior army officers also attended the banquet.

Central Bank gives go ahead on CDs

AMMAN — Central Bank of Jordan has given the go-ahead for banks to issue CDs in Jordanian dinars and foreign currency. This is the latest in a series of innovations introduced into the Jordanian financial market five years ago by Central Bank governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi.



Mohammad Said Nabulsi

It also forms part of the government's policy to cut back its budget and trade deficits in the next four to five years. First priority in this scheme is to galvanise domestic savings and channel them into export industries and import substitution manufacturing. The savings mostly come from remittances from Jordanians working in the Gulf. The rate of savings is regarded as good by the Amman banking community. The denomination of CDs in both Jordanian dinars and foreign currency is expected to attract the discretionary part of remittances as well as catering for foreign investors.

The main innovations Nabulsi

has encouraged include syndicated loans, which took off in 1978, and bond issues, which have become increasingly popular in the past two years. In addition, the Central Bank has encouraged the establishment of commercial investment banks to act as financial intermediaries and stockbrokers.

The six-year old Amman financial market is now flourishing, with a 1982 increase of 48.9 per cent in the value of shares traded.

One of the main problems in adapting Jordan's banking system to meet present investment needs is the conservatism of the business and banking community. CDs were first introduced in Amman a year ago by Citibank. Banking specialists say the idea failed "perhaps because people did not fully understand the difference between CDs and a time deposit in a bank." Now, however, with the official blessing of the Central Bank, it is hoped that CDs will gain public acceptance. This should help strengthen secondary dealing in general.

Many bankers would like to see more rapid progress in the establishment of a secondary market, especially for foreign exchange and bonds. Despite the recent popularity of bonds, their role is likely to be limited until the secondary market takes off. Bankers predict a continuation of the pre-

sent mixture of syndicated loans and bonds for major investment financing. Loans predominate but bonds are more profitable for both banks and borrowers due to a higher discount rate of 7.50 per cent and tax exemption on repayments.

Anthony Dawson, area manager for the British Bank of the Middle East, says that syndication is essential under present conditions since individual banks do not have sufficient liquidity to underwrite all or even a major part of a loan. A secondary market would increase liquidity as well as strengthening the bond business. CDs for smaller sums of money and with a broader application should make a wider section of the business community and private investors aware of the advantages of a secondary market. Jordan is experiencing a rapid expansion of small businesses with private backing — last year 150 firms were set up.

— Arab Banking and Finance

Princess attends Queen Alia College graduation

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday attended a graduation ceremony for the second group of students from the Queen Alia College.

At the ceremony, held at the Palace of Culture, the college dean made a speech in which she outlined the achievements of the college and its development.

One of the graduates also made a speech on the occasion, before Princess Basma presented the diplomas and awards to the 150 female graduates.



Her Highness Princess Basma (centre) attends the graduation ceremony for students from the Queen Alia College at the Palace of Culture (Petra photo)

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Syria plays strong hand in Lebanon

By Nicholas Moore
 Reviewer

DAMASCUS — Syria is playing a fairly strong hand in the current Middle East poker game with Israel over Lebanon but at some risk, according to diplomats in the region.

They say Syria's immediate goals seem to be to see the Israelis mauled and losing face in Lebanon and U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East obstructed.

In the stalemate over withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanon, the official Syrian media now say Syria's 40,000 men in the eastern Bekaa Valley and the north will pull back only if Israel's 25,000-strong army withdraws unconditionally from the central and southern parts of the country.

The Israelis have so far insisted they will only go if Syria does and

on conditions set out in their May 17 withdrawal agreement with Lebanon. Denounced by Syria, it allows Israel patrolling rights and a say in Lebanese army activities in a southern Lebanese security zone.

But commando attacks on the Israelis in Lebanon have raised the toll of Israeli dead since last summer's invasion to around 500 and the clamour within Israel for prompt withdrawal must be "music in (Syrian President Hafez) Al Assad's ears," a diplomat in one Middle Eastern capital said.

Just by keeping his troops in Lebanon — they are not under attack from commandos — Assad is in effect waging an arm's-length war of attrition on Israel. Damascus could portray even a limited Israeli pull-back to better defended lines in southern Lebanon

as an Arab gain justifying radical tactics.

The risk is, however, that Israel will lash out to avenge losses, perhaps with air strikes on Palestinian commando bases in Syrian-held territory, and that might trigger the all-out war that Assad probably wants to avoid.

Diplomats think the Syrians probably count on Israel feeling the same way.

Such a conflict would not apparently further Israel's original war aim — securing its northern frontier against commando attack.

It is also assumed in Damascus that the presence of 2,000 Soviet personnel manning recently supplied Soviet SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles, installed to protect Syrian air space, gives Israeli planners cause to flinch.

"You can safely say one thing

— we in the Middle East are once again in the hands of both the superpowers," said an official in Amman commenting privately on the Soviet presence in Syria.

For several weeks there were expressions of optimism in Lebanon and from U.S. sources that Assad would eventually "come around" and acquiesce in a Lebanese troop withdrawal on the basis of the May 17 accord.

But this month repeated Syrian statements have said the Syrian stand is final, fixed and not a negotiating ploy, dashing the speculation that Assad might somehow be bought off with concessions in Lebanon or Saudi cash.

The Syrian position appears rooted in the radical Arab camp's long-standing hostility to the U.S. peace process in the Middle East, which began after the late Pre-

sident Anwar Sadat of Egypt flew to Israel in 1977.

The Syrian media say the May 17 deal was foisted on a collaborationist Lebanese Maronite Christian government under U.S. pressure and Israeli gun barrels and is a device to let Israel escape with the fruits of its invasion while avoiding the consequences.

Lebanon is further portrayed as being lured into what Syria calls "the web of the Camp David conspiracy."

Viewed from Damascus, U.S. policy in the Middle East has two goals, neither pleasing to Assad or his Soviet allies.

First, Washington sought to involve Egypt, then Jordan and now Lebanon, in separate peace deals that failed to address the basic issue of Palestinian statehood. Second, it aimed to exc-

lude Moscow from a major Middle East role.

The Syrian stand in Lebanon follows Washington's failure during April to draw Jordan and the Palestinians into the peace-making process.

Washington offered to try to get the Palestinians and Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza followed by self-rule there in association with Jordan.

Longer-term Syrian goals are not clear. But diplomats say Assad must strongly want an eventual Middle East deal that restores the Syrian Golan Heights, taken by Israel in 1967 and annexed in 1981.

They add that Syria is committed to the goal of a Palestinian state and would probably prefer Moscow to be involved in any eventual Arab-Israeli settlement.

GUEST COMMENTARY Whose job is it?

By Tareq Masarweh
 Al Ra'i

NOW that the guests at Amman's big hotels are becoming fewer in number than the hotel employees, the government is advised to avoid further losses and hand over its own hotels to the private sector. It is also advisable that the government transform at least one of the hotels owned by the public sector into a hospital instead of building a new one, since hospitals and hotels have nearly similar architectural designs. Another government hotel could also be made to serve as a government department to save the government high rent it now pays for housing its offices.

The government's involvement in the hotel industry in the 1960s was justifiable, since the private sector was then hesitant over investing in that field. In the 1970s and '80s the private sector became more and more interested in hotels, and therefore the public sector should refrain from entering this arena. The government's objective should be to implement non-profit schemes for the public benefit.

What applies to the hotel industry can be applied to other government investments in newspapers, clothing, supermarkets, television and radio material production. These fields should be left for the private sector to handle because the private sector is more capable of managing such affairs and also realising a profit.

The government's duty in a free enterprise system like ours is investment in projects that the private sector cannot handle, like heavy industry whose raw materials can be found locally and food security which the private sector is unable to achieve on its own due to its enormous requirements.

We live in an age where economic formulae found in encyclopaedias cannot be applied to solve certain economic problems like those which our country now faces. Economic resolutions are essentially political resolutions and these take experts to implement them within the national capabilities and potentials.

The most successful of those experts are those who are best known to be more committed to their people and most adherent to their traditions and customs.

In Communist countries, the state controls all means of production and this is called state capitalism. In some European states there are socialist governments that control heavy industries and basic services like health and social security. In some socialist countries, like Sweden, the state leaves the production work for the private sector but it imposes taxes and thus realises national profit which enables the country to achieve fair distribution of materials and resources.

In our country the state assumed the burden of production at the beginning because it was seen as an important thing to do in such a poor country which has meagre raw materials and limited technical power and markets.

However, since the 1970s our people began to reap some fruits of its long struggle and its stability and this was coupled with favourable conditions in the Arab World — something which prompted us to reconsider our economic system.

We have discovered that we need a political decision to benefit from the favourable conditions in the Arab World so that we can rebuild our economy on sound basis that cannot be shaken by future turbulences.

As long as most of our raw materials and manpower are imported, the government is best advised not to invest in hotels, clothing industries, supermarkets and radio and television material production.

We now face a stage of adjustment of certain public sector's investments and we advise the government to adopt firm political decisions in this respect.

These decisions should include the transformation of empty hotels into hospitals not handing over these hotels to semi-governmental agencies or corporations, which does not serve the purpose.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

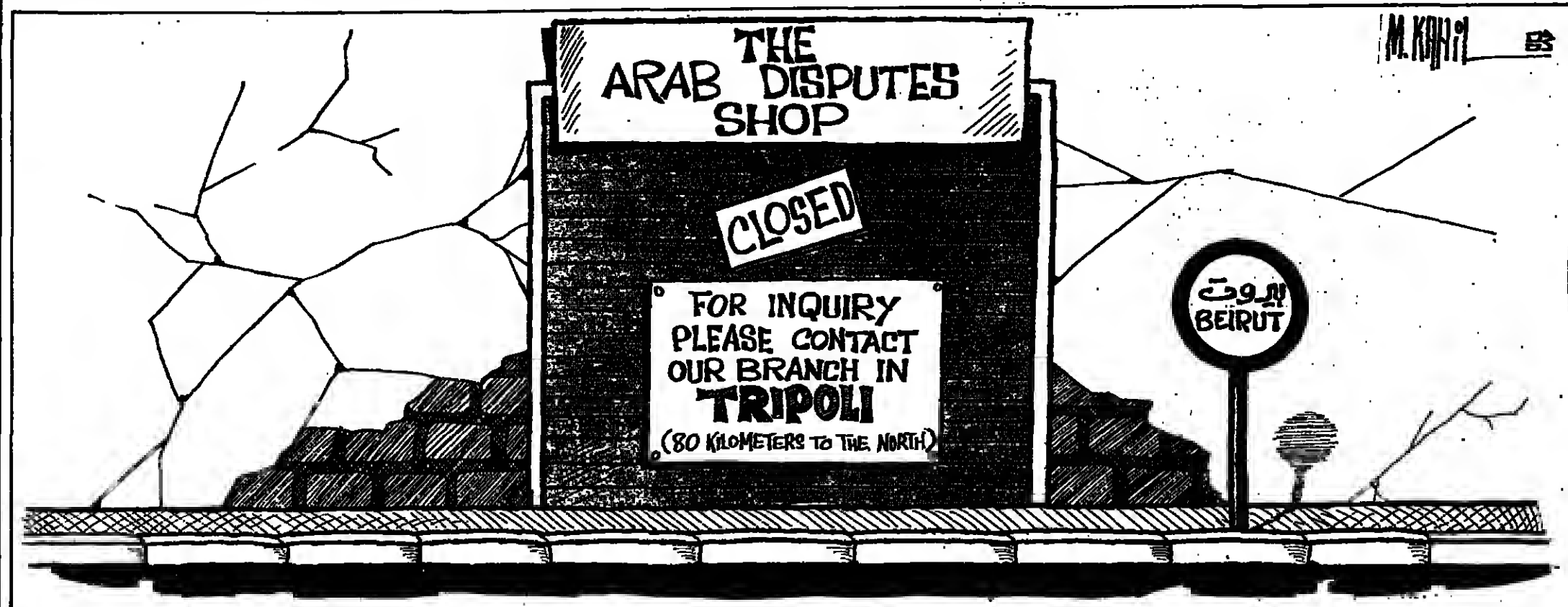
Al Ra'i: Feud threatens to let in Israel

THE RECENT feud between the factions of the Palestinian resistance movement in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley is something very serious indeed and if anything, it is a bad omen not only for the Palestinians but also for the whole Arab region. Of course Israel wishes to see the Palestinian resistance completely obliterated because it is the only power that stood at the entrance of Beirut preventing the Zionists from storming the city. Israel would like to see the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) destroyed and its international prestige shattered. The ordeal which the PLO is now facing is really one that affects all Arabs. If the differences among the PLO's groups are allowed to continue, it will open the door for Israel to pursue its world wide campaign to present the PLO as a group of murderers now trying to liquidate one another.

It is true that certain Arab regimes are backing the PLO's differences, yet one must emphasise that the Palestinians themselves will be finally held responsible for any bloodshed among their various factions. History and the future Palestinian generations will never forgive those responsible for bloodshed among its brothers.

Al Dustour: Fateh ripped apart

WE DEEPLY regret seeing the Fateh movement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) being ripped apart by its own internal feuds. We also condemn the shedding of blood among brothers in arms whose sole aim should be to fight the enemy that has usurped the Arab land of Palestine. We earlier called on Arab states to stop patronising their own client factions within the PLO, and to keep the Palestinian resistance safe from the differences now plaguing the Arab countries. Yet we now witness these same differences destroying the PLO movement and prompting some of its constituents to turn to arms to liquidate their "foes".



Thatcher tightens her grip on Conservatives

By Barry May
 Reviewer

LONDON — Days after her reelection by a landslide, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has tightened her grip on power by reducing a threat of any challenges from within the ruling Conservative Party.

The shadow of Edward Heath, the former prime minister she ousted from the party leadership in 1975, is gone at last.

She isolated Heath soon after she won control of the party and kept him out of her first administration.

Now, as she begins her second five-year term, Heath's friends and political allies on the traditional, liberal wing of the Conservative Party have been removed from the centre-stage of British politics.

The last of the most likely rivals to tilt against the prime minister have been neutralised. The cabinet is now packed with loyalists who owe their eminence to her alone.

Thatcher men are now in key positions on the commanding heights of government. They control the three great departments of state — the Home Office (Interior

Ministry), Foreign Office and Treasury (Finance Ministry).

The most prominent victim of Thatcher's post-election purge is Francis Pym, unceremoniously drummed out of the government after 15 months as foreign secretary.

Pym epitomised the old conservative establishment of land-owning squirearchy educated at expensive schools in the orthodox tradition of privilege and social responsibility.

He is a descendant of John Pym, the 17th-century parliamentarian whose attempted arrest by King Charles I sparked the English civil war.

Thatcher, descended from a less distinguished, middle-class line, evidently saw him as a threat.

His name had already been mentioned in Conservative Party circles as a possible replacement when her stock was low in 1981 and critics of her handling of the economy were many.

But she had been forced to turn to him when Lord Carrington took the blame for Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands last year and resigned as foreign secretary.

During the election campaign, she twice slapped him down — disagreeing when he said big maj-

orities did not produce good governments and correcting him, to make clear any talks with Argentina could cover only commercial links with the Falklands.

Pym's fate was to be fired from the cabinet and be offered no other post in the government.

Thatcher suggested he would make a good speaker of the House of Commons — the job is vacant and must be decided soon.

But Pym refused to go along, as taking the job would have removed him from the battleground of party politics. When he left the foreign office he was visibly upset and close to tears.

He returns to the back benches of parliament, alongside other eminent exiles from Thatcher's first term of government like Sir Ian Gilmour and Norman St. John Stevas. She sacked both in previous purges.

The only leading representative of old-style conservatism close to the prime minister is William Whitelaw, whom she has elevated to the House of Lords with the first hereditary title to be accorded since 1964.

With a title that does not necessarily die with him and the upper chamber of parliament to look after as government leader there,

he is safely out of the way.

Whitelaw, a large, genial landowner from the broad centre of the Conservative Party, had an unhappy four years as home secretary during a period when social unrest spilled over into rioting in British cities.

He had nothing in common with the new breed of younger ministers favoured by Thatcher and the dozens of new, largely right-wing Conservative members of parliament elected for the first time.

The new, populist Conservatives come from the middle class, like Thatcher herself, or even the working class, but not from the party's traditional training ground, the upper class.

Many of them are self-made men in the mould of Cecil Parkinson, the tall, suave, railway worker's son whom Thatcher managed party chairman and who managed the Conservatives' election campaign; or Norman Tebbit, the former airline pilot she charged with taming Britain's trade unions.

Nigel Lawson, the new chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) in Thatcher's second administration, is another typical of the new breed.

Trudeau finds his match in new Conservative leader

By Paul Majendie
 Reviewer

OTTAWA — Canadian politics have turned into an intriguing personality clash as two natives of Quebec vie for the French-speaking vote that can spell the difference between power and political oblivion.

The opposition Tories, in office only twice in the last 50 years, have picked Brian Mulroney, a handsome and bilingual lawyer from Montreal, as their new leader in the seemingly endless fight to topple Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The Tories, led until last weekend by Westerner Joe Clark, who managed only briefly in 1979 to interrupt Trudeau's 15-year reign, holds just one of 75 seats in the House of Commons from the Liberal bastion of Quebec.

But they may at last be able to shake off their losers' image with the debonair and self-confident Mulroney, who has never before stood for political office but proudly points to what he calls his achievements "in the real world outside" — as the mining magnate who ran the iron ore company of Canada for five years.

He is now to stand for parliament in Nova Scotia where a

Tory member volunteered his seat to the new leader.

The Liberals, hinting they will let him stand unopposed, are eager to get their teeth into a novice untutored in the wily ways of parliament.

But he has other priorities — to heal the party wounds of the leadership campaign and to convince Canadians before the next election, due by early 1985, that he is a man of substance who will stop fudging on major policy issues.

Mulroney, 44, is tailor-made for North American politics, in which style and personality are vital.

The Toronto Globe and Mail said: "He gives the impression that he could be the creation of an imaginative ad-man who was designing the perfect candidate — handsome, charming, bilingual, decisive, clever, confident."

To those adjectives should be added persistent. He tried in 1976 to snatch the Tory leadership after gaining prominence in Quebec as a crime-busting labour relations lawyer exposing corruption in the construction industry.

But "dark horse" Clark stole the prize then, leaving Mulroney to pick up a mining company presidency which he managed to turn to his advantage, even in hard times.

When a major iron ore mine, provider of jobs for a whole Quebec town, was forced to close down because of recession, Mulroney impressed business and union leaders alike by negotiating generous settlements for employees.

Trudeau, another rich, debonair and bilingual Montrealer, has said he will step down before the next election. This could open the way for former Finance Minister John Turner, who quit the Trudeau cabinet in the mid-1970s over economic policy differences.

But Trudeau aides say they are now going to urge the 63-year-old leader to stay on and fight, even though his popularity has plummeted to an all-time low over the last 18 months of recession and the Conservatives enjoy a commanding lead in opinion polls.

It is all a far cry from the Trudeaumania days of the 1960s when with Trudeau, who came into politics to save his beloved Quebec from separatism, was mobbed like a pop star.

Under Trudeau's rule, Canada, where one in four people is a French speaker, became officially bilingual. He packed his cabinet with Quebecers and the province duly supplied half the Liberal seats in parliament.

Now, what Trudeau will decide to do next remains the biggest mystery on the Canadian scene today.

But there is another explosive ingredient in this political cocktail who could still shake up the other two — Quebec Premier Rene Levesque has vowed to fight the next provincial election there on the issue of independence for its 6.5 million people.

He swept to power at provincial level in Canada's two-tier system of government in 1976 with a separatist rallying cry. He lost an independence referendum in 1980 and is now gearing up for another try, by 1986 at the latest.

He bluntly dismissed the arrival of Mulroney on the national scene, commenting, "each time we have had a Quebecer as the head of a federal party, it has cost Quebec very dearly."

Levesque is now also toying with the idea of running candidates for his Parti Quebecois for the first time in federal elections in a bid to break the Liberal stranglehold on Quebec.

That would provoke a head-on electoral clash with both Mulroney and Trudeau which could decide the future of this vast, sprawling land of almost 25 million people.

LETTERS

Good education is priceless

To The Editor:

This letter is in response to Randa Habib's Corner on education costs in Jordan (Jordan Times, June 16-17).

As an elementary school teacher, and as a parent, I find it hard to tag a certain cost on the benefits that a good education can bring. As a Jordanian resident, I find it hard to believe that Miss Habib would think that JD 550 plus a refundable JD500 deposit would be asking for too much.

When registering my children in a school, my first questions are always regarding the educational quality of the school. Strong English, Physical Education and Art Programmes will surely set children off to a good start. Miss Habib forgot to mention the academic programme offered by good schools, in Jordan; while all she seemed to be concerned with was high tuition costs.

If we are going to start commenting on inflated prices here in Jordan, I would think that education would be the last on my list. It would not bother some ladies here, for example, to spend JD30 in one trip to the beauty shop, or JD 200 on a pair of leather boots; or even JD4 on a lip stick or JD3 on a small bottle of shampoo or hair conditioner. The food department does not get any better, especially when one analyses the salty and sweet snacks on which many here spend lots and lots of money. I could not list for you the prices of those because I try to pass by them quickly, before my children have time to complain: "Why can't we have those snacks like everyone else, mom?" and I have to pull out my lecture on "junk food" and all the "horrible things" it can do to your body in the years to come.

Let's go on expressing ourselves, but let's do it fairly and intelligently. If one desires a good education, one must be ready to pay for it, anywhere in the world. It's very simple, in the U.S. for example, it means the difference between obtaining a degree from Harvard or from a cheap community college. Here I'm sure, it's the same. It is a matter of priorities, mine and most responsible parents (I'd like to think) are to give our children nothing but the best. To place the best sources of knowledge at their fingertips. I have never been financially well-to-do-and in any way, but a good education has always been very important to me, and high on my list of priorities.

When our children reach the age of four, and we start to think about sending them out to a nursery school, we should ask ourselves: "Do we want to send our child to an average, below average, or above average school?" The answer should be based on how much we expect from that child, how much we are ready to sacrifice for him, and how much we are willing to invest on his future.

Finally, speaking about the deposit, which I suppose will cover damages caused by the child. Maybe it will help create more responsible adults that will think twice before throwing bottles, cigarettes, wrappers, etc. out of their cars polluting and destroying the streets of their country. Perhaps it will teach students a lesson on responsibility, and how in life we must pay to mend everything we break.

(Mrs.) Marina S. Rashid
 P.O. Box 921912
 Amman

AIDS: A medical nightmare in California

By Ronald Clarke
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — The killer disease AIDS has become a medical nightmare in California, changing the lifestyle of homosexuals and others thought likely to catch it.

A torchlight procession of 5,000 people has marched through the streets of Los Angeles, demanding more government finance to find a cure for the mysterious disease the victims of which are homosexual two times out of three.

San Francisco police have been issued disposable gloves and face masks to use when they try to revive people who may be suffering from it.

Nursing orderlies in Los Angeles refused to care for a group of infected patients until they were assured that they faced no danger of being stricken with AIDS themselves.

"AIDS patients have been rejected not only by their families but also by health workers," says Los Angeles Public Health Director, Dr. Martin Finn.

People frightened of contracting AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) are staying away from once-packed bars on San Francisco's Castro and Folsom Streets, homosexual centres in what is known as the gay capital of the United States.

Bathhouses and clubs that once catered to the promiscuous side of homosexual life report that business is bad, and a few of the establishments in San Francisco had to close.

The centre for disease control in Atlanta, Georgia, said that of the 1,453 people in the United States who have gone down with AIDS, 558 have died, nearly all within two years of initial diagnosis.

Doctors know that AIDS destroys a victim's resistance to infection, usually leading to tumours and skin cancer. They know 70 per cent of the victims are male homosexuals, and most of the rest drug users, Haitian immigrants and haemophiliacs.

But, despite two years of medical research, they have few clues to lead them to the cause of the disease or to a cure.

The Assistant Secretary for Health at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Dr. Edward Brandt, says treatment of the disease is the department's number one priority.

The department expects to spend \$14.5 million this year trying to find its cause. But while the search for a cure goes on, the problems of coping with the disease continue.

Los Angeles and San Francisco

are two of the biggest AIDS centres in the United States. Telephone "hot lines" set up in the cities to help deal with the problem are besieged by calls.

People have asked if they can catch the disease by holding straps on trains in areas frequented by homosexuals or by using washing machines in blocks of flats where homosexuals live.

A Los Angeles county health official, Dr. Shirley Fannin, says most medical experts believe a person can be stricken with AIDS only through blood or sexual contact.

The Los Angeles County Health Department found it necessary to issue a statement declaring that AIDS victims present no danger to fellow-workers and should be allowed to resume work. There is no evidence the disease can be spread through casual workplace

contacts, the statement said.

But two San Francisco policemen, Inspector Roy Driscoll and officer John Fowle, writing to the executive director of the Democratic Party convention being held there next year to select a presidential candidate, suggested it be held elsewhere.

They said party delegates and their families should not be subjected to the risk of AIDS infection. San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein ordered that the two policemen be briefed by city health authorities.

Some public health officials have also voiced concern about an expected influx of more than 200,000 people to San Francisco later this month for the city's annual Gay Freedom Day parade.

Parade organisers say they want to use the event to try to persuade the government to pro-

vide more funds for AIDS research. Some organisers also want to use the occasion to distribute pamphlets on ways to reduce the possibility of infection.

Researchers believe poorly screened blood used for transfusions may be the cause of drug addicts and haemophiliacs are prone to the disease.

The question of Haitian immigrants contracting AIDS has most puzzled medical authorities, but some doctors working among Haitian communities have said its prevalence was due to homosexual activities that few men have been prepared to admit because homosexuality is taboo in Haitian society.

A Harvard Research expert, Jane Teas, said scientists confirmed the first appearance of an African swine fever virus in pigs in Haiti soon after the first cases of AIDS there.

She said, like AIDS, the virus attacks an animal's immunity to infection and an infected pig may have been eaten there.

Randa Habib's

Wrong numbers again

Yes, at last we have two telephone directories: one in Arabic and one in English. Numerous advertisements informed those who hadn't noticed the new directories... whether you like or not you are the owner of a directory in Arabic its price being added to your telephone bill.

All this is fine our last telephone directory was issued in 1978. Five years is a lot.

Well but there are funny coincidences. In 1978 right after the publication of the directory, the telephone department decided to change all the numbers starting with 43 and we saw six digit numbers starting with 813, the result was a big mess. In time people got used to the new numbers and things settled down.

Today history repeats itself. No sooner were the brand new directories published than the telephone department decided to change all the numbers starting with 41 to be followed by the numbers starting with 42 and some other numbers from some other areas in town.

Result: Panic once again. What is the use of the directory when half the numbers listed have changed or are to be changed?

Why can't the directory be published after changing the numbers?

A businessman was complaining the other day that he had bought a full page in the English Directory where he advertised his office phone numbers. One week later after the publication of the directory his phone numbers were changed.

What did he gain from the advertisement? And what do our telephone authorities have to say?

Italy's foreign aid programme starts from scratch

By James Buxton

ROME — A few months ago, Italy announced that it was giving about \$500 million to the eight desperately poor countries of the Sahel Belt in Africa. The news aroused little interest, yet even a year or two ago it would have been regarded as extraordinary.

For why should Italy, whose interests in Africa have hitherto been confined mainly to its ex-colonies of Libya, Somalia and Ethiopia, and to rich trading states such as Nigeria and South Africa, plunge into the French preserve of countries like Senegal, Mali and Upper Volta? And why, with little tradition or experience as an aid donor, would Italy want to tackle the problems of a very delicate area which has been the graveyard of many an aid donor's hopes in the past?

The reason is that Italy is building up in a few years a foreign aid programme almost from scratch. It is doing so mainly in response to the pressures of an idealistic political minority, but one whose enthusiasm has coincided with the development under recent Italian governments of a more active foreign policy, which the aid programme helps.

The party which deserves much of the credit is the tiny Radical Party which, with only three per cent of the vote, in the late-1970s forced upon the public issues such

as world hunger and the North-South divide. The response, at least among other politicians, was sufficient to ensure the passing of a law in 1979 which set up an aid department of the Foreign Ministry and launched it on a five-year programme to raise dramatically Italy's aid contributions.

The OECD reckons that industrial countries ought to give 0.7 per cent of their GNP in aid. In the second half of the 1970s the average OECD country actually achieved a more modest 0.34 per cent, but Italy's contribution was only 0.08 per cent in 1979. However, by last year Italy had allocated 0.33 per cent of its GNP in aid, and hopes to reach 0.5 per cent in 1985. The achievement of the 0.7 per cent target—a level reached only by the Scandinavian countries — is a serious objective for the end of the decade.

Yet the strange thing is that though many Italians are taking more interest in foreign affairs, this interest barely stretches to developing countries, and there is far less general knowledge of the problems these countries face than there is, for example, in Britain. Indeed it was only with some difficulty that the government recently managed to head off a Radical Party proposal, backed by the signatures of mayors and Italian Nobel Prize winners, for an instant injection of Lire (L) 4,000 billion (\$2.8 billion) in the form of

food to "save" 3 million people suffering from hunger somewhere in the Third World.

The conventional wisdom, widely accepted in other aid donor countries, that except in the most dire cases of famine, food aid simply makes it uneconomical for local farmers to grow food, seemed to come as a surprise to the proponents of the scheme.

The Italian aid programme is more sophisticated, benefiting from the fact that Italy is becoming a substantial aid donor at a time when there is considerable disillusionment about the effectiveness of many kinds of aid and about the ability of many developing countries, especially in Africa, to absorb it.

On the whole it has set its sights away from the large prestige projects, such as big dams, which so often have caused almost as many problems as they have solved, in favour of smaller schemes. Even so, Italian businessmen stand to benefit and the ubiquitous political parties have not overlooked the fact that the Foreign Ministry is now a spending ministry, albeit on a small scale.

Italy's aid programme, which should receive a total of L2,000 billion this year, rising to nearly L4,000 billion in 1985, will concentrate primarily on agriculture and agro-industry, on energy supply, especially from renewable sources, on education, and on health.

With resources still relatively tight, Italian aid is to be concentrated on a fairly narrow range of countries: The Horn of Africa, the Sahel Belt, the Mediterranean (including Egypt and Lebanon), the states of the Andean Pact in South America, India and Pakistan.

Somalia, despite its small population (3.5 million) and slender development prospects, is the highest single recipient of Italian aid, mainly because of the Italian colonial connection which continued until 1960. Some L220 billion has been allocated for the three-year period to 1983, to be spent on the Italian-staffed University of Mogadishu, training and technical assistance and possibly on a dam project, provided other donors can be found to co-finance it.

Partly for the sake of balance, and partly as a conscious policy to counter the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa, Italy is stepping up aid to Ethiopia, Somalia's enemy in the region.

Though bilateral contributions direct from Italy to the recipient developing country have now overtaken the donations to multilateral organisations which used to make up the lion's share of Italian aid, most Italian aid projects will be co-financed by other donors and organisations, partly to make the money to further and partly to draw on the expertise of

others. This is partially the case with the Sahel countries, where the Italian \$500 million commitment spread over five to seven years will mainly be spent in collaboration with other aid donors, such as France (the biggest donor to the region), and international organisations, such as the World Bank. Meanwhile the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), conveniently based in Rome, is providing technical advice.

The World Bank has made sub-Saharan Africa its top priority, and Mr. Tom Clausen, president of the bank, recently came to Rome to thank Italy for its L450 billion contribution to the bank's concessional funds.

The Sahel was chosen by Italy because it is manifestly an area of hunger, but one which at least has a population of manageable size — only 30 million in eight countries from the Cape Verde Islands to Chad. The Italian programme is still rather vague, but the aim is to concentrate on one agricultural area in each country, starting with Upper Volta. The programme also envisages helping with technical training and a possible animal health programme for all the states. For Italy it really does mean starting from scratch: At the moment it has hardly any diplomatic posts in the region from which to operate.

— Financial Times news feature

Paris pays tribute to Le Lorrain

By Madeleine Moulin

Songster of light and luminous landscapes, Claude Gellée, known as "Le Lorrain", a French painter of the 17th century, is at present being honoured by Paris with an exhibition of his works at the Grand Palais, to mark the third centenary of his death. For this exhibition, open until next May 16, a great number of paintings, sketches and engravings by this painter have been collected together.

Claude Gellée, born in Lorraine in 1600, went to Rome at the age of 13 and found the source of his inspiration there. Not a good scholar, he was put as apprentice to a pastrycook in Rome, but he didn't follow this trade for long. The cultural and physical setting of the famous city impregnated the young man, who very soon set himself up as a painter and, from 1635 onwards, earned a reputation which steadily grew,

thanks to the orders of Cardinal Bentivoglio and Pope Urban VII. He began with frescoes, in favour at the time with Italian art lovers, but found his main source of inspiration in landscapes.

Long walks in the Roman countryside enabled him to observe nature and the light, which fascinated him. The pictorial world of Claude Gellée is a world of order and peace, where the sky is always clear and where people and animals co-exist in harmony.

He dealt with biblical and religious subjects ("Moses saved from the waters", "The Port of Ostia with embarkation of Saint Paul"), themes taken from the Latin author Ovid, then produced seascapes.

His landscapes in very Roman-style architecture reveal delicate shades with an extraordinary transparency. From 1660 onwards, the landscapes of Le Lorrain became more concise and achieve a new purity; he com-

bined landscape and seascape. Marble walls and staircases, superb columns spring up between rays of light, it's all orderly and takes on a really classical sense with a touch of pre-romanticism.

This idealistic vision of the world influenced a number of painters, particularly English, being found in Turner, Gainsborough, Ziem, etc.

Le Lorrain was an exceptionally hard worker and, apart from his numerous paintings, left sketches and engravings which are less well-known today but which reveal great delicacy and freshness in their strokes and lines.

Nicknamed "Le Lorrain" but profoundly Roman in his inspiration, Claude Gellée, by means of his clever mixture of light and shade, his deep harmony in his paintings, renewed the classical landscape in art.

— Radio France Internationale



"Port de Mer au Soleil Couchant" is one of the famous paintings of Claude Gellée also known as Le Lorrain, which is displayed at the Louvre Museum in Paris.

France undertakes to increase the number of nuclear plants

By Andre Tetard

Since 1973, when the price of petrol began rising steadily, the French government has undertaken a strict policy to save fuel and to construct nuclear plants in a bold programme. At present, 40 per cent of the electricity produced in France is of nuclear origin and, thanks to the 22 plants already in service and the 19 being built, the French national electricity company (EDF - Electricité de France) will have, by 1990, a production capacity of some 390 billion kw/h.

Nuclear energy is and will remain the least expensive of the different sources of fuel possible: 19 centimes per kw/h compared with 27 centimes for coal and 34 centimes for fuel oil, despite the recent price drop for hydrocarbons on the international market. But this decrease in oil prices must not make us forget that all the oilfields in the world at present in use or still to be discovered will give us only limited reserves for another twenty years of use. Nuclear plants will thus have to continue to be built, even though the French nuclear programme is slowing to a

pace of four plants per year compared with six per year so far.

To make this policy really profitable, the EDF aims to encourage French industries to use electricity for most of their fuel and energy needs. France's main industrial regions have thus seen the building of many nuclear plants, mainly along the big rivers or beside the sea, for great quantities of water are needed to cool the nuclear systems.

The Fenly nuclear plant, situated in Upper Normandy some 40 kilometres from Dieppe, on the shores of the cold-water channel,

will serve the Parisian region and, more generally, a large part of France, since the French distribution network is interconnected. Like all the electricity-producing nuclear units, it will be built on a standardised model of the pressurised-water type. Its power, when linked up to the distribution network in 1988, will be 1,300 megawatts. And its architecture will blend perfectly into this stark and rugged Normand landscape.

Largely cut out of the high cliffs, its site will cover 210 hectares, a site which will not be seen from the land and which will building yard. To avoid blocking the roads, most of the heavy material for construction is being brought by rail. But all the neighbouring regions are affected by the work, for thousands of workmen and engineers will have to be lodged during the busiest periods. Schools and recreation centres will have to be built, too. The EDF will thus give an economic impulse to the region which will continue during the plant's exploitation period of 25 to 30 years.

— Radio France Internationale

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

15:30	Korran
16:00	Cartoons
16:10	Children's Programme
16:30	Famous Men
16:40	Local Programmes
17:30	Arabic Series
18:25	Religious Programme
18:50	Maghreb Prayers
18:55	Religious Programme
19:05	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:50	Religious Programme
21:40	Arabic Series
22:40	Arabic Varieties
23:00	News in English
23:10	Arabic Play

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: Taxi
21:10	Magnum
22:00	News in English
22:15	Classical Hour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
10:05	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:35	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Jordan in History
17:45	Pope Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Round-up
18:30	Doctor at Large
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary

NEWS SUMMARY

21:55 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The World of Urdu 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 The Golden Age of Opera 07:45 Letters from Everywhere 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Music 08:45 World News 08:55 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 09:55 Record of the Week 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Pocket Choice 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveband 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music News 12:15 Rivers of the World 12:30 Europe's Unity Peace 12:40 World News 12:45 News About Britain 13:15 The Classic Albums 13:30 Features 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45 Pocket Choice 22:00 World News 22:45 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sporting International 23:40 Network U.K. 23:15 Wimbledon Report 23:30 Europe's Unity Peace 24:00 World News 06:00 The World Today

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 17725 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Sunday Digest. News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 News USA 19:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Paintings by Ali Jabri at the Jordan National Gallery.

CONCERT

* "Singing and dabke show," by the Alia folklore troupe, at the Hays Arts Centre at 9:00 p.m. Tickets JD 5:00 at the Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
V.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Osta (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab

REVOLT OF 1916

Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lower Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Upper Amman Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): Meets in Southern Baptist School in Huseini, 663249.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72761.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Lweideh, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72761.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): Meets in Southern Baptist School in Huseini, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

Imsek 02:37
Fajr 04:20
(Shawar) Shawa 11:37
Dhuhr 15:18
Asr 18:46
Maghreb 20:28
Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:05	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15	Damascus (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:50	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:20	Ankara (TU)
13:05	Moscow (SU)
13:25	Cairo (EA)
13:40	Kuwait (KAC)
15:25	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Athens (RJ)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:45	Tunis, Athens (TU)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:25	Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:20	Athens (GF)
19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:55	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
20:20	Athens (OA)
06:25	Cairo (EA)
06:30	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Aqaba (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:25	Cairo (EA)
09:05	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15	Athens (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:50	Athens (GF)
12:50	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)

SPORTS

U.S.-Australian trio beat off Ickx challenge to win Le Mans

LE MANS, France (R) — Americans Al Holbert and Hurley Haywood, partnered by Australian Vern Schuppan, won the 51st Le Mans 24-hour motor race by just 64 seconds Sunday.

With their twin-turbo Porsche 956 belching black engine smoke in the final lap, Holbert held off a strong late challenge from team-mate Derek Bell of Britain, sharing another works Porsche with six times winner Jacky Ickx of Belgium.

The U.S.-Australian trio completed 370 laps, more than 5,000 km. at an average speed of 210 kph. Conditions were clear and dry throughout.

"I can't believe we've won," said 36-year-old Holbert, a mechanic and car dealer whose father drove a Porsche at Le Mans 22 years ago.

Schuppan, competing for the 10th time, was the first Australian winner since the event began in 1923.

Haywood was jubilant about his second victory. "We did it in 1977 and we came back to do it today," he said, referring to his win with Ickx and West German Jürgen Barth.

The Porsche 956's swept the board, claiming the first eight places, a record only matched by Ferrari.

Ickx and three times winner Bell, favourite for a third consecutive success, suffered a major setback soon after the start when

their car was hit from behind by a Porsche driven by Dutchman Jan Lammers. Ickx lost two laps while his car was repaired.

In third place, six laps behind Ickx and Bell, was former World Formula One Champion Mario Andretti, sharing a privately-entered Porsche with his son Michael. The two Americans had Frenchman Philippe Alliot as a co-driver.

Towards the finish they were forced to slow down in order to comply with the fuel regulations and were close to running dry when the race ended.

"We did the best we could. We'll just have to come back and try again," said a disappointed Andretti senior.

The winning trio took the lead in the third hour but just after dawn Bell snatched first place for a few minutes before stopping to repair his ignition on the 13.6 km circuit.

From then on Holbert, Haywood and Schuppan were never headed even though they lost five minutes in the pits when a door was replaced.

Ickx and Bell, running two laps adrift, were unable to close the gap because their Porsche ruptured an oil pipe at the same time.

In fact, doors flew off several of the low-slung cars as they hurtled down the five-kilometre Mulsanne straight at some 350 kph.

An assortment of blown engines, jammed gearboxes and other mechanical problems forced 27 of the 51 starters into retirement.

A third works Porsche, driven by West Germans Jochen Mass

and Stefan Bellof, had to quit with two hours left after struggling with engine problems all night.

Although the Porsche factory team were unable to match last year's sweep of the first three places, they amply underlined the power of their latest 956 model.

Of the 11 956's which started, nine finished and eight of those filled the top eight places.

The Italian Lancia's and French-built Rondeau-Ford's were unable to match their West German rivals.

Grand Prix drivers Michele Alboreto and Teo Fabi of Italy retired early on, along with the other two works Lancia's.

The Porsche team had the problem of restrictions on fuel consumption well under control—a team member worked full time on a computer calculating optimum speeds.

Next year's limit will be down 15 per cent from the present allowance of 2,600 litres, which could give other constructors a chance.

Watson, Ballesteros lead quest for U.S. Open crown

OAKMONT, Pennsylvania (R) — The final round of the U.S. Open Golf Championship began Sunday with the chase for the \$72,000 first prize down to six main contenders headed by joint leaders Tom Watson and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros.

Watson and Ballesteros shared the lead going into the final 18 holes at the Oakmont Country Club with one-under-par totals of 212. Americans Calvin Peete and Larry Nelson were just one stroke behind with compatriots Ray

Floyd and Gil Morgan two and three shots off the lead respectively.

Watson, holder of the U.S. and British Open titles, was paired with Ballesteros Sunday in a repeat of the final round of the Masters in April, when the 26-year-old Spaniard unleashed a devastating attack with two birdies and an eagle in the first four holes.

A repeat performance was considered unlikely on Sunday, as the 6,972-yard Oakmont course demands conservative golf with its narrow fairways lined by deep rough, in sharp contrast to the Augusta National where the virtual absence of rough encourages aggressive play.

Nelson, the 1981 PGA champion, showed Saturday that low scores are possible over this course with a superb 65, and he would have tied the U.S. Open record but for two bogeys. The balding, boyish-faced Nelson was a player to watch as his brilliance usually comes in streaks.

Peete, although not a long hitter, is the most accurate player on the tour and his patient consistency could pay dividends if the other contenders come to grief.

Floyd, who captured last year's PGA title, has been one of the top players in recent years and usually excels on tough courses such as Oakmont, with its intimidating rough and fast greens which resemble tilted billiard tables.

Australia holds England to draw

MELBOURNE (R) — Australia held England to a 1-1 draw in their third and final soccer match after England missed a penalty at Melbourne's Olympic Park Sunday.

Australia, beaten 1-0 by England last Wednesday after a goalless draw in the opening game, showed more enterprise Sunday and caused many anxious moments in the England defence.

But it was England who took the lead in the 19th minute when striker Trevor Francis turfed on a ball inside the box and flashed in a great shot before Australian goalkeeper Terry Greedy had even moved.

Australia drew level in the 27th minute when midfielder Joe Watson sent over a cross which English defender Phil Neal turned into his own goal after a Melece in the area.

England should have wrapped it up in the 73rd minute when they were awarded a penalty after a foul on defender Terry Butcher by Australian captain John Kosmina.

Francis planted the ball in the Australian net but referee Jack Jobson made him take the shot again after indicating he was not ready for the kick.

Francis ballooned his second effort over the bar, much to the delight of a vocal crowd of about 20,000.

England had the better chances in the second half, but the closest they came was in the 67th minute when winger John Barnes hit the crossbar from 25 metres.

West Indies continues to set the pace in World Cricket Cup

LONDON (R) — Only the foolhardy would relish the prospect of meeting the West Indies' cricketers when they are on song.

But that's the "reward" Pakistan and New Zealand will be chasing when they meet in their final World Cup Group 'A' fixture at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, on Monday.

Pakistan, seriously weakened by not having their captain Imran Khan fit to bowl, have won only two of their five games so far and must win to stand a chance of finishing runners-up in the group and earning a semifinal clash against Group 'B' winners West Indies.

New Zealand could have ended Pakistan's interest in the competition Saturday but they stumbled to an unexpected defeat

against Sri Lanka, who had lost their previous four games.

Whatever the opposition for the West Indies in Wednesday's semifinal, few would bet against them reaching their third successive final.

After a stuttering start when they were beaten by India, the Cavalier cricketers from the Caribbean have moved smoothly into top gear.

On Saturday they extended their winning sequence to four games by brushing aside Australia with embarrassing ease.

Master craftsman Viv Richards followed his century against India on Wednesday with a sweetly struck 95 not out. But while Richards has the ability to win a match virtually single-handed, it is

the team's all-round strength which makes them firm favourites to continue their reign as kings of one-day cricket.

Hosts England look the side best equipped to dethrone them. They wind up their Group 'A' programme with a match against Sri Lanka at Headingley on Monday.

Victory would give them five wins out of six and earn them a semifinal clash with either Australia or India, who meet at Chelmsford.

The Australians crushed India by 162 runs when they met in the competition on Monday. But the Indians' morale should be sky high after skipper Kapil Dev's record cup score of 175 not out turfed the tables on Zimbabwe Saturday.

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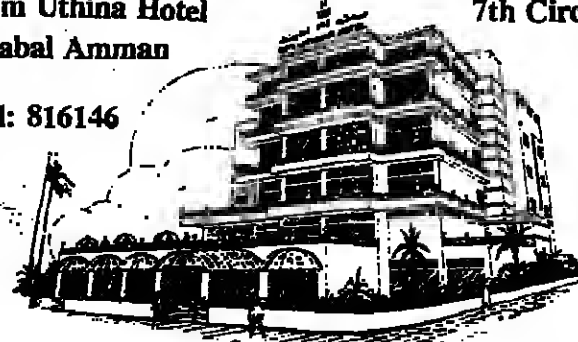
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Day	Arrive Doha	Depart Doha	Arrive Bahrain	Depart Bahrain	Arrive Muscat	Depart Muscat	Arrive Fas Al Khail	Depart Fas Al Khail
Monday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30
Tuesday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30
Wednesday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30
Thursday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30
Friday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30
Saturday	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:30	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:30

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Future oil price rises predicted despite glut

VIENNA (R) — Oil prices will rise from present levels up to the year 2000 despite a stagnation in demand and consumption, according to projections by a panel of experts who met in Vienna last week.

The projections follow a poll organised by the Vienna-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), in which 71 research groups across the world contributed their estimates for the world's future primary energy supplies.

Their report showed most experts expected the real price of crude oil to increase by about 50 per cent, although some projections were as high as 250 per cent, and a few predicted a drop of almost 50 per cent.

Prices will increase slowly up to 1990 before taking off in the next decade, according to the experts' projections.

The report said: "This reflects the view that those forces leading to price increases (demands in-

creased by economic growth and supplies reduced because of the gradual exhaustion of conventional oil and gas resources) will be stronger than those exerting pressure on oil prices."

"Clearly this result is incompatible with the view that the current oil glut is a 'structural' phenomenon and that low prices will persist indefinitely," it said.

Coal and nuclear power are expected to be principal sources of fuel and energy for industry, and oil and natural gas will be used more in the private sector.

This trend is expected to be most significant in developing countries whose oil import bills currently eat up as much as 60 per cent of their export earnings.

"Replies from non-oil producing developing countries showed they have optimistic forecasts regarding their production of conventional fuels and other means of energy from their own resources," West German energy expert Alfred Voss said.

Abu Dhabi bank gets \$500m ADGAS loan

ABU DHABI (R) — Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGAS) has awarded a mandate to the National Bank of Abu Dhabi (NBAD) to arrange a \$500 million loan, NBAD said Sunday.

The loan will be for eight years, carrying interest at a margin of 1/8 percentage point over London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the first four years, rising to 1/2 point for the final four.

It will be provided by a consortium of banks comprising NBAD, Abu Dhabi Investment Company, Arab Banking Corporation, Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of Tokyo and Gulf International Bank.

The funds will be used to finance

project expenditures including construction of seven new Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) storage facilities at ADGAS' Das Island Liquefaction plant.

The plant liquefies natural gas produced from Abu Dhabi's offshore fields. Its entire output goes to the Tokyo Electric Power Company under a long-term contract.

NBAD said the loan will be guaranteed by ADGAS shareholders — the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company with 51 per cent, Japan's Mitsui Group with 24.5 per cent, British Petroleum with 16.33 per cent and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles with 8.17 per cent.

2 Japanese firms to build \$54m petrochemical plant in Egypt

TOKYO (R) — Two Japanese companies have signed a contract worth 13 billion yen (\$54 million) to build a petrochemical plant in Egypt.

Marubeni Corporation and Toyo Engineering Corporation (TEC) signed the contract with state-owned Egyptian Petroleum Company (EPC), a TEC spokesman said Sunday. The plant, which will be located in Alexandria, will be completed by 1986 and will produce 60,000 tonnes of chlorine and 66,000 tonnes of caustic soda a year, he said.

It will produce intermediate

material for a 10 billion yen (\$41 million) plant in Alexandria, designed to produce 100,000 tonnes of vinyl chloride monomer a year, for which the two Japanese firms signed a contract with EPC last December.

Some Fed critics who favour an even tighter money policy argue Volcker already has erred too much in the direction of accommodating recovery. These critics say recent bulges in the money supply should be a warning for the Fed to apply the brakes again even if it means a rise in interest rates.

Other Fed critics take an oppo-

EEC to continue efforts to end financial crisis

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — A summit conference of the 10-nation European Community ended Sunday with no instant solution to its financial crisis but agreement that an answer must be found by the end of the year.

After being deadlocked for almost two days by Britain's demand for a substantial rebate on its contribution to the community's budget, the community leaders came up with an overall package including future financing, the proposed entry of Spain and Portugal to the Common Market, and reform of agricultural policy.

They made it clear the package was all conditional on hard bargaining that lies ahead during the next six months.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won the pledge of a repayment equal to about \$650 million—just over half her original demand.

But she told a news conference she was well satisfied because at the start of the summit on Friday "not a penny was on the table."

The British rebate was also dependent on the total financial package to be worked out by the

end of the year.

Special sessions of the community's foreign and finance ministers are scheduled in the hope they can come up with a long-term solution to the community's financial problems by the next summit conference in Athens on Dec. 5-6.

The final summit communiqué made clear that there is still major disagreement on two key elements in the future shape of the community—the proposed membership of Spain and Portugal and the link between controlling farm spending and increasing the community's budget.

West Germany, which presided over the summit, had called in an early draft final communiqué for a successful completion of negotiations on Spanish and Portuguese entry by mid-1984.

At the insistence of France, diplomats said, any target date was omitted from the final version.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told reporters that France wanted the two countries to join the community, but first the question of absorbing their cheap fruit, vegetables and edible oil

produce had to be settled.

France and Italy have so far stalled negotiations on the membership of Spain and Portugal because they see such commodities as a direct threat to their own farmers.

Paris is also insisting that there should be no major reform of the much-criticised Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), a system of guaranteed prices for the community's eight million farmers which has created massive surpluses.

Mauroy said any increase in the community budget could not be at the expense of the CAP.

But diplomats said Thatcher argued that if CAP spending is brought under control, there will be no need to pump more cash into the community.

The European Commission has proposed that member states raise the share of the Value Added Tax (VAT) revenue they pay into the Common Market budget from one to 1.4 per cent to stop the community going broke late next year.

West Germany, the biggest net

contributor to the budget, has rejected the increase but indicated it would be prepared to pay up if the community curbed its spending habits, particularly in the farm sector.

All leaders agreed that the summit had temporarily overcome a grave crisis after days and nights of very tough haggling. Thatcher said she was pleased with her weekend's work, but said it was achieved only after "very, very hard pounding."

The final summit declaration said the community had decided to take "broad action, at a time when it is faced with enormous social and economic challenges."

The summit leaders also signed a "solemn declaration" on the goal of a United Europe, but it was vague over how this was to be achieved.

The final declaration was considerably watered down from earlier draft versions obtained by journalists.

Even so, both Denmark and Greece expressed reservations over proposals to give more power to the directly-elected European Parliament.

U.S. sticks to tight money policy with reappointment of Volcker

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. has reappointed Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve Board (FRB) chairman, ensuring continuation of a tight money policy that has curbed inflation but kept interest rates higher than some analysts would like.

President Reagan named Volcker to another four-year term Saturday, ending weeks of speculation and financial market jitters about whether the powerful FRB chairman would be replaced when his current term expires in August.

For the past six months, Volcker, 55, has attempted to guide the U.S. Central Bank on a narrow policy tightrope that would permit enough money growth to nurture an emerging economic recovery and yet avoid rekindling inflation, down from 12 per cent in 1980 to less than five per cent now. In that period the prime interest rate charged by banks for short-term corporate loans has dropped by half to 10.5 per cent.

Some Fed critics who favour an even tighter money policy argue Volcker already has erred too much in the direction of accommodating recovery. These critics say recent bulges in the money supply should be a warning for the Fed to apply the brakes again even if it means a rise in interest rates.

Other Fed critics take an oppo-

site view, arguing that Volcker is ignoring the still-high unemployment and other hardships caused by the 18-month recession.

But economists and congressional leaders who have been Volcker's strongest supporters worry that he has little manoeuvring room to ease monetary policy and bring interest rates down as long as federal budget deficits remain unchecked.

Their fear is an inevitable clash of the tight monetary policy and loose budget policies that will either abort the economic recovery or force interest rates much higher.

Volcker himself has confirmed the widely held view that this year's budget deficit, expected to approach \$200 billion, does not pose an immediate threat because the economy is still quite weak.

The real concern is over future budget deficits, projected as high as \$300 billion in some cases. If Congress and the White House cannot come to terms on where and how to cut federal spending,

Mr. Reagan said he was confident the battle against inflation would be won with Volcker remaining as chairman. Economists and key congressional leaders who praised the president's decision to reappoint Volcker at the same time voiced concern about the budget situation.

"I don't see any change in domestic monetary policy, and what that means is interest rates staying about where they are now and then going up again in 1984 and 1985 because of the deficit," said economist Lawrence Chimerine, head of the Chase Econometrics Forecasting Firm.

Senator Robert Dole, the Kansas Republican who chairs the powerful Senate Finance Committee, expressed similar concern.

"Paul Volcker has set a good example, and now Congress has to act responsibly on spending so he can ease monetary policy," Dole said, adding that immediate prospects seem dim because congressional Republicans and opposition Democrats are still deadlocked in conference over the 1984 budget.

The budget conferees cannot agree on how much to cut Reagan's request for defence spending increases or on whether to raise new taxes to help bring down the budget deficit.

Even if they can agree among themselves, there is still a question whether Reagan will accept it. The president has warned Congress he will veto any legislation seeking to raise taxes or add more money for social programmes.

Dole said he views the president's decision to reappoint Volcker as a sign that Reagan will

seek re-election in 1984. Volcker, whose current term expires in August, said later in a statement that he was "gratified and honoured" by the president's vote of confidence in him.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, a frequent critic of Federal Reserve Board monetary policy, nevertheless said: "Volcker is the right man at the right time."

The reappointment was praised by business and political leaders, who said it would calm financial market fears that a different chairman might lessen the board's resolve to fight inflation.

"The reappointment will be well received by the business and financial community both here and abroad," said Citicorp Chairman Walter Wriston.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert Dole, a Kansas Republican, said: "I hope Congress can now do as well with fiscal policy as Paul Volcker has done with monetary policy."

A Regan aide said other candidates considered for the job included Treasury Under-Secretary Beryl Sprinkel, Federal Reserve Board Vice-Chairman Preston Martin, Nobel laureate economist Milton Friedman, and Former Chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers Alan Greenspan.

British industrialist may buy De Lorean Belfast car plant

LONDON (R) — U.S. tycoon John De Lorean's disused sports car plant in Northern Ireland may be bought by a pioneering British industrialist to manufacture the world's first mass-produced electric car.

A spokesman for Sir Clive Sinclair, who marketed the world's first pocket-sized calculator in the early 1970s, said Sunday he had acquired an option to buy a major share of the bankrupt business of Mr. De Lorean, who is awaiting trial in Los Angeles on drugs charges.

The option was bought on behalf of the Sinclair vehicle project, a company Sir Clive set up to steer his planned battery-powered town commuter car into production by

1985. Mr. De Lorean, a former General Motors vice-president, produced gull-winged sports cars in Belfast for the American market but his business collapsed last year.

Sir Clive, 42, was said Sunday to be discussing the future of the empty plant at Dunmurry on the outskirts of Belfast with officials of the British government, which rules the province. It pumped 83 million sterling (\$127 million) into the De Lorean project.

Sir Clive made a 100 million sterling (\$150 million) fortune out of pocket calculators and personal computers, and this month Queen Elizabeth awarded him a knighthood.

China to build more nuclear power reactors

PEKING (R) — China will build an 1,800-megawatt nuclear power station in the east, one of a growing number of planned nuclear plants, a senior Chinese official said Sunday.

Li Peng, first vice-minister of water resources, told the New China News Agency that another station was planned for the industrialised north-east, where power is in short supply.

The East China plant would supply Shanghai and neighbouring provinces, where China intends to establish a new economic power base.

Referring to a proposed plant at Daya Bay, near Hong Kong, where Britain's GEC and France's Framatome hope to supply the major parts, Li said intensive preparations were under way.

Work began this month on the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station in Zhejiang province, the first plant designed and built entirely by China.

Official energy policy puts nuclear development behind that of oil, coal and hydro-electricity, although China is willing to try any method of boosting badly needed energy resources.

"China will first of all develop hydro-electric power as far as possible and build a number of thermal power stations near coal mines. At the same time due attention will be paid to developing nuclear power," Li said.

China had 380 million kilowatts of tappable hydro-power, less than 10 per cent of which was being used, he added.

Jordan Times

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HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS	30 Ford and Banks	58 Motor essential	22 Circle or city
1 Courses taken	31 Stooze name	59 Gridlock	23 Lawn tree
6 Impose	32 Young hogs	60 Migrating birds	24 Recent comb. form
11 Pigskin org.	36 Different	63 Lusu treat	27 Two make a fly
14 Resort lake	37 Drink in old song	64 Like a musical sound	29 Inner: prof.
15 Aircraft detector	38 Lopez theme	65 Dropped a fly	30 Land holdings
16 Wave: Sp.	42 Hired car	66 Landers	33 Bravo!
17 Regional	43 Legume	67 Fine china	34 Grain beard
18 Honor highly	46 "— Colored Sky"	68 Draft org. letters	35 Make lace
19 Roman bronze	48 Knight's cloak		36 Light craft
20 Square guy in old song	50 Estate's residence		38 Guido note
23 Grandson of Eve	51 Crab		39 — do plume
25 Hilo bird	54 Had debts		40 Formal speech
26 Pass a law	55 Private property idea in old song		41 Base for cosmetics
			43 Certain borrowers
			44 Before
			45 Put 2 and 2 together
			47 Scions
			48 Arbors
			51 Uniform cloth
			52 In first place
			53 Move a certain way
			54 Harvest
			57 Molding
			58 WWII agcy.
			61 View
			62 Asner and Begley

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1 School org.

2 Swiss river

3 On — (travelling)

4 Graft

5 Ego

6 Long for eagerly

7 Freight

8 Southwest building type

9 Contrary

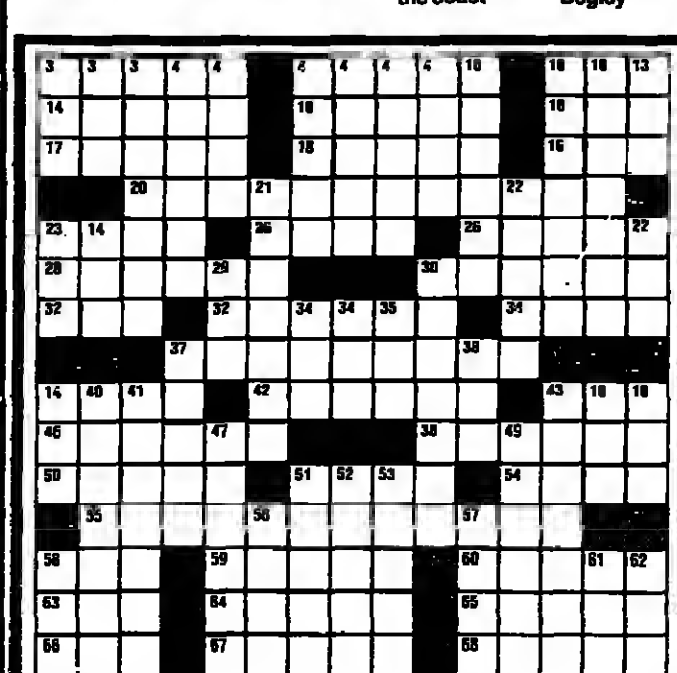
10 Choose

11 Of (tulle)

12 Shears

13 — Vegas

21 Toward the coast



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THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KNEAT

TILAP

LAISEY

DEKORF

Print answer here: _____

Answers tomorrow.

Saturday's Jumbles: HUSKY NOTCH STURDY FERVID

Answer: When trying to lose weight, this is the thing to avoid first—SECONDS

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

WORLD

Space shuttle crew wake up to strains of Texas football songs

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The crew of the space shuttle Challenger, including the first American spaceman, started their first full day in orbit Sunday to the rousing strains of Texas football songs.

The five crew bantered with Houston mission control over the choice of wake-up songs, some of which were from the University of Texas, where commander Robert Crippen was a student.

"Everybody got a good night's sleep," Crippen told mission control. "And I think everybody's ready to go to work."

The first task for the crew was a deal with a minor hydraulic problem which Houston control said was "no threat to the mission."

Crew members were awake 30 minutes before their scheduled 0803 GMT reveille.

After Saturday's blast-off they completed one of their major goals by successfully launching a Canadian communications satellite.

The satellite, with the Eskimo name Anik, was deployed in low earth orbit Saturday before an engine burn sent it towards its final destination 35,887 kilometres above the equator.

The six-day mission was due to launch a similar satellite Sunday for Indonesia. Called Palapa, it will improve telecommunications for 150 million Indonesians scattered across more than 13,000 islands.

"The Anik folks would like to thank you for a beautiful launch. We did have a good (booster motor) burn and it's on its way," mission control in Houston told the crew of five.

As they prepared for their first rest period spaceman Sally Ride replied, "If you think it was a great day for you, you should have been up here."

Before going to sleep, Ride and her colleagues — commander Robert Crippen, pilot Frederick Hauck and mission specialist John Fabian and Norman Thagard — joked with mission control at the end of what Flight director John Cox called "a fun day."

Anik, which means "little brother", was deployed for a Canadian communications company to provide five pay television channels and improve telecommunications across southern Canada.

It is due to arrive at its final station at noon on Friday, a few hours after Challenger is scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Centre. The shuttle will be the first to return to earth at the same base from which it was launched.

Apart from launching Palapa Sunday, the crew will also check a West German space platform due to be temporarily deployed to demonstrate the potential of recoverable space vehicles.

On Wednesday, Fabian will use the shuttle's 15 metre robot arm to remove the 1,500 kilogramme satellite from the cargo bay and place it in space near Challenger.

More than nine hours later, Ride will use the arm to replace the satellite in the cargo bay.

The satellite carries 10 experiments planned by the West German government, the European Space Agency and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Its deployment will test use of the arm, the effects on it of firing the shuttle's engines, its operation and the ability to rendezvous with it. Another series of West German experiments were to begin late Sunday, dealing with fluid dynamics, metallurgy and chemistry.

Poles cheer Pope's call for freedom during ceremonies at Jasna Gora

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland (R)

— Pope John Paul II, speaking at Poland's most sacred Catholic shrine, declared Sunday that Poland had the right to live in freedom and he called this "one of the fundamental rights in the moral order."

After the ceremonies at which he spoke, the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who heard him

burst into the ancient Polish anthem used during times of crisis, "God protector of Poland."

They raised their hands in V-for-victory signs, what has become the customary gesture of defiance to the communist rulers and of continued support for the outlawed Solidarity union.

The ceremonies were held at the Jasna Gora monastery to mark the 600th anniversary of the revered icon, the Black Madonna.

Church sources said a planned meeting between the Pope and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa would not take place in Czestochowa Sunday.

Mr. Walesa himself told Reuters by telephone from his home in the Baltic port of Gdansk Sunday morning that he was still awaiting word on when and where he would meet the Pope.

He said he watched the Czestochowa ceremonies on television, and then went to mass at his local parish church.

"Nothing has changed so far. I have been told by the episcopate to be at home and wait for word," Mr. Walesa said.

Now on an eight-day visit to his homeland, the Pope has identified firmly with those who suffered under martial law and restrictions of communist rule.

Sunday he spoke of freedom in the sense of both state sovereignty and the right of people to decide their own fate.

The Pope, looking tired after the first three gruelling days of his visit, appealed to his listeners not to applaud.

But he was interrupted by applause and several people waved banners bearing the name of the outlawed Solidarity union. One said "Solidarity with the Pope."

The pontiff said the sovereignty of a state was closely linked with the freedom of the nation.

"A state is truly sovereign, and in it all human rights are respected, when the nation can realise in it... its self-determination."

The Pope recalled the historic identity of the Jasna Gora fortress with the cause of freedom in Poland.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mubarak receives Sri Lankan leader

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka held their first round of talks Sunday on bilateral, Middle East and non-aligned issues. Egyptian officials said Presidents Mubarak and Jayewardene were also discussing ways of boosting political and economic relations. The Sri Lankan president arrived Saturday on a week's visit, his first to Egypt as head of state.

Ex-Indian premier sues U.S. reporter

NEW DELHI (R) — Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai said Sunday he had sued an American reporter for damages in a Chicago court for alleging he was in the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Mr. Desai, 87, told Reuters the \$5 million libel suit was filed on his behalf by a lawyer last Friday. The allegation against Desai, prime minister from 1977 to 1979, was made by investigative reporter Seymour Hersh in his book "The Price of Power". In it, Hersh alleged Mr. Desai had given the administration secret information during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war and had been a CIA agent during the Johnson administration receiving \$20,000 a year.

Princess Diana still scared of press

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, (R) — Britain's Princess Diana was quoted as saying her life sometimes can be agony because of some members of the British press. Diana Bentley, wife of the publisher of the Bedford-Sackville Daily News, said Princess Diana told her: "When they write something horrible, I get a horrible feeling right here. I don't want to go outside." Mr. Bentley said that when someone asks Princess Diana how she enjoys meeting members of the press, the princess replied: "It will probably take five or 10 years for me to get used to it."

Neil Simon ends 'Chapter Two'

LOS ANGELES (R) — Playwright Neil Simon, whose play "Chapter Two" was said to have been based on his real-life experience with marriage, has filed for divorce from actress Marsha Mason, according to court documents. Mr. Simon, 55, cited irreconcilable differences, all that is needed under California law, as his reason for seeking a divorce. In a petition filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court, he said he and Ms. Mason married on Oct. 25, 1973, and separated last April.

'Gandhi' earns \$85m

NEW DELHI (R) — The Oscar award-winning film "Gandhi" has earned \$85 million at box offices around the world since being released last year, India's National Film Development Corporation Chairman D.V.S. Raju said Sunday. He told the Press Trust of India news agency that the film's earnings would rank it among the top Hollywood earners such as "Jaws", "E.T." and "Star Wars". Television rights for the film had been sold to two networks in the United States and Canada for \$20 million, he said.

Tanzania out to save the rhino

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has launched a campaign to protect the rhinoceros and other wildlife species threatened with extinction. The "save the rhino" campaign was launched at the African wildlife management college, Nwaka, during the 20th anniversary celebrations of the college. Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism George Kahamba called for measures to save vulnerable species like the rhino, which in Tanzania now numbers about 50 compared with 2,500 in 1976. "Unless concerted efforts are made to arrest the present decline, it will not be too long a time when this magnificent mass of power will be wiped out from our country," Mr. Kahamba said. He appeared to wildlife lovers in the world to help Tanzania preserve the species.

Top Cuban general said serving in Nicaragua

NEW YORK (R) — Cuha has assigned its top military combat commander to duty in Nicaragua and he has been working there for a month, the New York Times reported Sunday.

It said a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) report disclosed by an administration official named the commander as Gen. Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, a key figure in the Cuban military buildup in Angola and Ethiopia in the late 1970s.

The Times said the report was based primarily on Central American military sources who believed Gen. Ochoa was organising a large-scale Cuban move into Nicaragua.

U.S. officials had no independent confirmation that Gen. Ochoa had been assigned to Nicaragua, the Times added.

The Times quoted other administration officials as saying there was no evidence that Cuban forces would be sent to Nicaragua for combat duty but that Gen. Ochoa's presence might result in a larger Cuban military advisory role.

It said there was no suggestion that Cubans had engaged in combat.

French communist 'picnic' challenges deterrent plan

PARIS (R) — Thousands of people gathered in an eastern Paris park Sunday for an "anti-nuclear picnic" regarded by political analysts as a Communist Party challenge to Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's nuclear deterrent policy.

The gathering, in the woods at Vincennes, was organised by the French Communist Party and a committee of 100, which included some members of the French Socialist Party. It called for the unilateral abolition of nuclear arms.

The day will be spent picnicking and listening to music and speeches. The organisers will send a delegation to Geneva on June 23 in the hope of meeting negotiators from the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks.

Many political analysts regard the gathering, the highest such event in France since a march in Paris by 200,000 anti-nuclear protesters in June last year, as an indirect challenge by the Communist Party to the government's commitment to an independent French nuclear deterrent.

As thousands of people mingled under banners proclaiming "I love

peace, I love life", Gen. Jean Delaunay, the army chief of staff who resigned this year after the publication of a confidential memorandum he wrote criticising proposed troop cuts, described the picnic as a "Soviet neutron bomb".

In an interview with the journal Le Dimanche, he said: "What the pacifists are really saying is, 'disarm first to set an example, become sheep, and the wolf, stunned by your example, will come round to your point of view and eat the grass.' I don't accept that."

"Pacifism is an open door to neutralism. It is a Soviet neutron bomb that kills the people's hearts and saves the buildings."

The right-wing daily Le Figaro quoted Socialist Party officials Jacques Huetzinger as saying: "This demonstration is not the most appropriate framework in which to explain conceptions of peace, security and disarmament as seen by the Socialist Party."

Delegations from West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Scandinavia and other European countries attended the rally, the organisers said.

Deng tightens grip on army

PEKING (R) — China's strongman Deng Xiaoping, who has been planning for several years to retire, has taken on the important new post of chairman of the central military commission.

Mr. Deng, 79, has held since 1981 the key post of chairman of the Communist Party military commission and is thus effectively commander-in-chief of the 4.2-million-strong People's Liberation Army (PLA).

There had been speculation that he might turn down the chairmanship of the newly-created parallel central commission, a state rather than party body, and hand it to a trusted colleague.

But he apparently decided that none of the protégés he had been grooming for the last few years had enough authority to stand up to conservative PLA officers, who

have been the main opposition to his bold, pragmatic policies.

Many PLA officers remain loyal to the ideals of the late chairman Mao Tseung and deeply resent Mr. Deng's opening to the West, which they regard as likely to subvert the very foundations of Chinese communism.

Diplomats said the new commission would handle day-to-day administration but the party body would remain supreme in matters of high-level policy.

"Deng clearly feels he cannot afford to relax his personal grip on the army. By heading the central commission he is signalling to remaining Maoists that he is prepared to take them on wherever they are and even though he wants to retire he has no plans to do so yet," a diplomat commented.

Once-thriving Ghanaian economy hit by instability

LONDON (R) — These are the main facts about Ghana, where the army commander said Sunday a rebellion by soldiers was put down.

Population: 13 million (1983 estimate). Area: 92,000 square miles (238,300 square kilometres). Ghana is bordered to the north by Upper Volta, to the west by the Ivory Coast, to the east by Togo and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

Capital: Accra (population about one million). Armed Forces: 14,600. Army: 12,000. Two brigades (including six infantry battalions). Navy: 1,200. Two anti-submarine warfare corvettes, four patrol craft and four coastal patrol craft. Air force: 1,400. 12 combat aircraft.

Economy: GNP (1980) \$4.9 billion. annual per capita income \$420. Ghana's once-thriving economy has been hard hit by political instability, a sharp drop in exports and a shortage of foreign currencies. Exports of cocoa, the main foreign-currency earner, dropped to 220,000 tonnes, half the level of 10 years ago. Other exports, like gold, diamonds, timber, bauxite and manganese have declined at a similar rate. Ghana's light manufacturing industry, substantial by African standards, is producing at less than 20 per cent capacity.

Ghana's currency, the cedi, is unconvertible and grossly overvalued at 2.75 to the dollar. It changes hands at 20 times the official rate in the parallel economy. The foreign currency shortage has disrupted traditional oil supplies from Nigeria. Inflation was estimated at end-1982 at more than 100 per cent.

High unemployment in the industrial and service sectors caused emigration to Nigeria and other West African states. To put Ghana's economy back on its feet would require investment of at least \$1.5 billion, economists say. But a Nigerian decision in January 1983 to expel 750,000 Ghanaians was expected to worsen Ghana's economic situation.

Modern history: Formerly the gold coast, Ghana gained independence from Britain in 1957 when it was a model of development in West Africa. Ghana, as the country was renamed under its first President Kwame Nkrumah, had substantial foreign exchange reserves, a balanced economy, self-sufficiency in food, an advanced infrastructure, and one of the best-educated elites in black Africa.

Mr. Nkrumah launched a massive industrialisation programme. But his leadership ended in 1966, when he was ousted by the army while he was visiting Hanoi on a Vietnam war peace mission.

Chile imposes military control over tense mines

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government has pledged to enforce a ban on political activity as workers in the vital copper industry continued to strike despite mass sackings following violent anti-government protests.

The interior minister, Gen. Enrique Montero, told a press conference Saturday that the government was determined to enforce the ban, which has been in effect in Chile since a military coup nearly 10 years ago.

But he failed to expand on Friday's speech by President Augusto Pinochet or give details of just what measures the authorities would take against the union leaders who organised last week's

anti-government protests and whose actions he said were openly political, even subversive.

Official of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), whose leader Rodolfo Seguel was arrested after the protests on Tuesday, said illegal strikes were going on in the El Salvador and El Teniente divisions of Chile's most important industry.

El Salvador and Chuquibambilla, the country's biggest mine, were placed under military control Saturday, a move which prevents the unions from holding meetings.

The workers' national command, an umbrella labour group, put off a decision on action in support of the CTC until Monday.

Magana says Congress misunderstands Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — President Alvaro Magana of El Salvador Saturday complained that many members of Congress failed to comprehend the political and judicial system of his country.

Speaking to a small group of reporters at lunch in the final hours of his three-day visit, Mr. Magana said many of the questions he was asked in Congress "just show they don't understand" what is happening in El Salvador.

Many Congressmen have criticised Mr. Magana's government for failing to arrange a swift trial for the people accused of murdering four American nuns in El Salvador in 1980.

Mr. Magana said all the evidence had been gathered in the case, but it could be eight to 11 weeks before the trial begins because the defendants are also charged with stealing a tyre.

He said: "(U.S. ambassador Deane) Hinton told me the U.S. doesn't care about the tyre, and I told him we don't care either, but that's our system."

"We are not saying our judicial system is better than theirs... (but) in our system it takes more time to bring people to trial."

He said he had not asked for the job of provisional president and would not take it again if asked, but he added that he had been democratically elected with a mandate not to share power with the leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow his government.

He said elections would be held before the end of the year provided the constituent assembly approved the new constitution and that the electoral registers, many of which he said the guerrillas had burnt, were reconstituted in time.

Mr. Magana said that, although he wanted the guerrillas to lay down their arms and participate in the elections, he realised that holding the elections early would make it difficult for the extreme left to participate.

He also said that human rights were still being violated in El Salvador, but winning the war against guerrillas was a higher priority than limiting such violations.

Mr. Magana also denied published reports that he had said 55 U.S. advisers in El Salvador — the ceiling imposed by congress — are enough to train Salvadorean troops.

"They are not enough and that's why we have to send troops to be trained in Honduras", he said.

Malta to use church funds for education

VALLETTA (R) — The Maltese government has published a bill which would give it the power to force the church on the island to allocate money from its property and profits from land sales to provide free education.

The bill is aimed at forcing the Roman Catholic Church to allocate some of its money to provide free tuition in its fee paying schools on the island.

The bill would give the government rights over property acquired by any church or religious institutions in Malta.

Known as the "devolution of certain church property act 1983", the bill is expected to be debated in the island's house of representatives on June 27.

The bill says property or proceeds acquired by such transactions shall be used only for educational purposes.

Under the proposed law, the Roman Catholic Church would have to register all its land within two months or pay a fine of up to \$7,600.

Malta's Deputy Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici said unless the church complied an inventory of its property soon, parliament would do it.

Talks have been taking place between the Maltese government and the Vatican over the transfer of money.

The last talks were held in mid-May and since then the Vatican has sent a delegation to conduct a census of church property on the island.

Although the government says it does not want to close down church schools, it has halted all subsidies to private schools, the majority of which are church run.

Private schools say they cannot operate without fees and some are reported to have made heavy losses since the government measures were introduced.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K10952 ♠95 ♠AQ10 ♠764
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—After partner raises your suit, your hand revalues to 11 points. In addition, your holding in partner's suit increases the trick-taking potential of your hand. You are worth one move toward game, and the obvious choice is a game-try of three diamonds. This bid is forcing, but only to three spades.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ9872 ♠J54 ♠86 ♠AK
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Your hand is semi-balanced, and the fact that your long suit is broken makes your hand not quite good enough for a jump to game. We suggest you jump to three spades. We would be happy with any decision partner made—this hand should play well in either three no trump or four spades.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A865 ♠K732 ♠AKQ6 ♠A
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—With 20 points in high cards, you certainly want to be in game—the question is which game? Even though you are unbalanced, you have overlooked a basic bidding principle if you opted to introduce one of your major suits. When partner bypassed both major suits to respond one no trump, he denied holding four cards in either major. Therefore, you are wasting time and risking a bidding misunderstanding if you do anything but jump to three no trump.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠5 ♠KQ63 ♠QJ109542 ♠7

Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?

A.—With a relatively defenseless 7-4-1-1 distribution, some sort of preemptive bid is tempting, and we wouldn't be overly critical if you jumped to three diamonds. However, we are firm believers in the canon that you should not preempt with a good four-card holding in an unbid major. If partner has heart length and a reasonable hand, four hearts could easily be laydown. Pass and await developments.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠85 ♠Q654 ♠82 ♠K9863
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Double Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—If you chose to show your long suit with two clubs, you have made the second-best bid. It is preferable to introduce a four-card major to five-card minor in response to a take-out double, especially if you can do so at the one-level. That is because partner, for his takeout double, is much more likely to have solid support for the unbid majors than he is for an unbid minor.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K82 ♠QJ763 ♠96542
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—It is a clear certainty that your side has a better spot to play the hand than two diamonds. It is equally true that you probably have no way to get to that spot. You have only 6 points in high cards, and your void in partner's suit does not improve your hand at all—quite the contrary, since the auction marks partner with a six-card suit, he may be very short in both your long suits. Pass, while you are still at a level where the opponents might out double.

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